FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

The War Claims.

COLORED CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

General Appropriation Bill.

NEW MILITIA LAW.

Local Option Bill.

CONGRESS.

Debate on the Tariff Bill.

Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad—Military and Naval Matters—Asiatic Commercial Company—Mail Steamship Service—Chicago Relief.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

SENATE.

BAYFIELD AND ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

Mr. CARPENTER called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad, and moved to non-concur in the House amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to concur in the amendments.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment. After discussion the bill was laid over.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely the House bill making all pensions payable from the date of the discharge or death of persons on whose account pensions are granted, and on his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

BONDED GOODS.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments a bill relative to the entry and clearance of ferry boats and bonded vessels passing from a State to another through foreign contiguous territory.

MILITARY.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill allowing person s held as prisoners or in hospitals at the time of or subsequent to the issue of their commissions as officers in the army the same pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date; *Provided*, vacancies existed into which they could have been mustered had they been present with the command to which they were commissioned.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill authorizing corrections to be made in errors in prize lists; also, a bill for the reduction of the number and grades in the navy, and for other purposes, providing, among other things, that the grades of Admiral, Vice Admiral and Commodore shall be discontinued when they become vacant; that after the lapse of the grade of Commodore, promotions to vacancies in the grade of Rear Admiral shall be filled by a selection from captains; that the course of instruction for cadet midshipmen shall be, after the graduation of the next first class, six years, instead of four; that the pay of all officers on the retired list shall be one-half of their highest duty-pay at the time of retirement, and that promotions on the retired list shall at once be discontinued.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill was taken up and

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment repealing all laws creating or imposing taxes on domestic products and on stamps, except taxes on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, the repeal to take place on October 1st, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER said that the expensive machinery of the Internal Revenue Department ought to be abolished by Congress without waiting for the action of the Executive.

Mr. SHERMAN said that a reduction of the internal revenue would undoubtedly be accompanied by a reduction of machinery.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, spoke of free trade.

Mr. SAWYER gave notice of an amendment retaining the present duty on rice.

Mr. HILL favored a reduction of one-half of the internal revenue list before any general revision of the tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to limit the debate on the tariff to the amendments pending at the time, and would call up his motion to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The Vice President announced Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin and Casserly as a Committee of Conference on the bill providing for reporting and printing debates.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The bill for the appointment of shipping commissioners was postponed until this day a fortnight.

ASIATIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce incorporating the Asiatic Coast Pacific Company for the transaction of commercial business with Asiatic countries. Debate ensued. Messrs. Randall, Kerr and Willard opposed the bill and Messrs. Lynch and Cox advocated it. The bill was lost by a vote of 90 to 92.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Mr. SHELDON reported a bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to take up the Senate amendments to the

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

After discussion by Messrs Hazleton (Wis.), King and Congdon, and the bill explained by Messrs. Burchard and Dawes in favor of its immediate passage, the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with leave to report at any time after next Monday.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

appropriating $20,848,797, was discussed in Committee of the Whole until adjournment.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—River falling; seventeen feet six inches in channel. Arrived—Elizaburg, Red river; Kate Putnam, St. Louis. Departed—Andes, Pittsburgh; Exchange, St. Louis. Departed—Jennie Lind, New Orleans; Kate Putnam, Aid and Shamrock, Pittsburgh; Exchange, St. Louis. The Pittsburgh coal fleet arrived. The Arlington is due for the Big Sandy in the evening.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 21.—Clear and cold; mercury 19 to 30. River risen 8 inches. Up—Potomac, 8 P. M; Shannon, 9 A. M.; Fayette, 9; Mollie Ebert and J. S. Neal and barges, 12; Wyman and barges, 1 P. M. Down—Thomas, 2; Quickstep, 3. Down—Eddyville, 11 A. M.; Emma Floyd and Evansville, 2; Tarascon and Mary Ament—all with good trips. The Shannon turned back from Smith's. Business dull.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—River fallen 9 inches; 8 feet 6 inches in canal; 6 feet 6 inches in chute. Clear and cold. Freights abundant at good rates. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; Bowling Green, Green river; Messenger, Pittsburgh; S. J. Hale, Memphis; Charmer and Silver Moon, Cincinnati. Departed—Bermuda and S. J. Hale, Cincinnati; Messenger, falls, Nashville; Bowling Green, Mitchell, New Orleans; Silver Moon, Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, James Howard and Glencoe, New Orleans; J. S. Merril, mouth of the Arkansas. Departed—Oceanus, Red River; Lucy Durtram, Ohio; Clarabelle Cline, Memphis; Julia, Vicksburg; John F. Tolle and Victory, Keokuk. River still falling. Weather clear and cold. A dispatch from Sioux City says the ice broke up there today. The river rose three feet in six hours and is full of floating ice. The boats there are all safe. The river is open to Fort Randal.

VICKSBURG, March 21.—Up: Commonwealth, 3 A.M.; Mary Houston, 5 P.M.; City of Vicksburg, 7 P. M. Cool and cloudy. River still rising.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—River falling slowly; seven feet six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Fair and cold. Arrived: Taltsman, Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Arrived—Jennie Howell, Arkansas river. Departed—Charles Bodman and H. S. Turner, Cincinnati. Cloudy and cool.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Cloudy and cool. River rising steadily. Arrived—Dardanelle, Arkansas river. Departed—Dexter, Susie Silver, Belle and Nic Longworth, New Orleans; City of Chester, St. Louis; Sioux City, White river.

CAIRO, March 21.—Arrived—A. J. Baker, New Orleans; Mary Houston and Pomroy, 2 P. M. Departed—City of Cairo, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; A. J. Baker, Pittsburgh, 1; St. Joseph, St. Louis, 2; Mary Poe, St. Louis, 2. River fallen 4 inches. Cloudy; thermometer 38.

LOUISVILLE.

Distillery Burned—Sinking of the Steamer Charmer.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—A destructive conflagration occurred near Campbellville, Taylor County, on monday morning. The large distillery of Geo. H. Dearer took fire shortly after twelve o'clock, and together with the bonding warehouse adjoining, was completely destroyed. There were stored in the warehouse between four and five hundred barrels of sour mash whisky, belonging to Thompson & Co., of this city. The distillery is insured for between $40,000 and $45,000, with $39,000 insurance.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER CHARMER.

The steamer Charmer, Cincinnati to Evansville, about noon to-day attempted to go over the falls, became unmanageable as she entered the chute and struck the right hand rock. She struck near where the Sam J. Hale struck last February. She whistled the signal of distress. The Champion went to her assistance and took off the passengers at considerable risk, taking them over the falls and transferring them to the Grey Eagle at the Portland wharf. The Charmer sunk to the guards almost immediately. The water is now running over the main deck forward of the sylinder timbers. All the freight will be saved except that in the hold. The barge Kate Wheeler dropped alongside this evening to receive the undamaged freight. It is thought the Charmer can be easily raised, and steps will be immediately taken for that purpose. William Varble was at the wheel at the time of the accident. There was no insurance on the boat. The cost of raising and repairing her is estimated at about $5,000. The cargo is insured in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh offices.

WISCONSIN.

A Victim to Science.

MADISON, March 21.—Dr. E. G. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, formerly of the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, Michigan, died here last evening after a painful illness of a week. He, in connection with Dr. Mill, Superintendent of the institution, performed a *post mortem* examination on the body of a deceased insane woman. Dr. Marshall having a hang-nail on one finger, the virus penetrated the system, causing death. Dr. Marshall was a worthy gentleman, and a highly respected member of the Knight Templars. A guard of six Knight Templars of Robert McCoy Commandery of Madison will accompany his body to Kalamazoo, where it will lie in state in the Commandery room for one day before being placed in its final resting place.

THE CAPITAL.

The Arizona Indians.

Sales of Arms Investigation—Nominations Confirmed—Ku Klux Cases Dismissed—The Robeson Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee this afternoon resumed and concluded the examination of John Bliss, Jr., with regard to party politics in that city. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. C. A. Dana was present with his counsel, Wm. Bartlett. Secretary Robeson was also present. After a general conversation on the course to be pursued, Peters offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the editor of the New York *Sun* be allowed to produce before the committee such witnesses as he may desire to have examined, and by himself or counsel to examine such matters within the scope of the inquiry before the committee, and that the Secretary of the Navy be allowed to appear with counsel if he sees fit, and that it is the preference of the committee that both of said parties shall, either in person or by counsel, conduct the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

THE ARIZONA INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received an official report from Arizona City, showing that but few of the tribes placed on reservations manifest a disposition to positively accept the conditions offered by the generosity of the Government. No opportunity has been lost to acquaint them with the intentions of the Government, and they fully comprehend the order of General Cook to remain on their reservations after the 15th ult. Those at Verde and Camp McDonald have all fled, and murder and robbery have again commenced with increased vigor.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Joseph R. Lewis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; James S. Reynolds, Clerk of the Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho. Postmasters—M. J. Crane, Wellsville, Ohio; N. D. Meacham, Berea, Ohio; E. Enos, Waukeshaoe, Wis.; Wm. Ingersol, Puebla, Col.; J. H. Allen, Maquoketa, Iowa; John H. Barton, Carbondale, Ill.

SALES OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee this morning examined the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Wilson, of the Treasurer's office, with regard to the manner of keeping accounts, &c. Senator Schurz will be examined to-morrow.

ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

The committee on the charges against Secretary Robeson, this morning, decided to give a full hearing to the parties pro and con, and adjourned until Monday next.

KU KLUX CASES DISMISSED.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the Ku Klux cases from South Carolina, upon the Government's plea of the want of jurisdiction.

IOWA.

The Railway Imbroglio—The Gold Discoveries.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 20.—Omaha is wild with excitement for the convention she has called to meet at Union City on the 27th inst., to compel the Iowa roads to recognize that town as the terminus and transfer point of the Union Pacific. So far has the Omaha enmity risen that the merchants absolutely refuse to order goods from Chicago, unless the Chicago press is muzzled, so as to take sides with Omaha. In the issue between the roads, threats have been issued by some of the Omaha people that unless the Iowa roads succumb to their pressure, a Ku-Klux clan will be organized to tear up the roads terminating in Councils Bluffs. They are canvassing the Legislature together, and will have them organize a Committee of Safety in Omaha as the initial point. Nearly two hundred cars have been transferred from this point to-day by the boats with but little delay.

Fifty men are at work on the Union Pacific Transfer Platform here. It will be finished tomorrow night.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, one of the most active of the U. P. R. R directors, has returned to his home in this city, after a visit to Boston, New York and Washington for the company. It is expected he bears some adjustment of the difficulties existing between the Union Pacific and Iowa roads.

GOLD DISCOVERIES FRAUD.

A man who has just returned from the Black Hills characterizes the recent gold discovery sensation as the worst sell he ever met. It is a bogus excitement designed to attract the immigration of such persons as must remain there.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A London letter says: "The collapse of the Tichborne trial was due to the want of funds on the part of the claimant."

—A. St. Petersburg letter says that the Russian press almost universally side with the United States Government in the case of the Alabama claims under the Treaty of Washington.

—The case of David L. Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue in Maryland, charged with embezzlement, was postponed until the 28th of March. Stanton gave bail in $25,000.

—The Kansas Republican Territorial Convention assembled at Lawrence on Wednesday, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to meet at New Orleans on the 10th of April.

—A committee of citizens of New Albany, Ind., waited on the officers of the Ohio Falls Car Company and made known to them the tender of $80,000 in cash to locate their works in that city.

—The Colored National Labor Union, organized in the interest of the Republican party, and numbering upwards of three hundred organizations, principally in the South, is preparing for the campaign.

—Brownwell Andrews, a Methodist clergyman of Jersey City, and his wife were acquitted of the charge of brutal and ill treatment of Mary McLaughlin, a girl of eight years taken into their service from Randall's Island.

—The London papers have intelligence from Roumania of the continued persecution of the Jews at Cahula. The entire Jewish population, consisting of about 1,000, were fearfully published and routed, and their synagogue is filthily polluted.

—The warehouse of C. Moorman, at Shelbyville, Tenn., was entered on Wednesday night by burglars. Michael Murphy, a clerk, sleeping in the store, was killed in his bed. The safe was subsequently blown open and robbed of two thousand dollars, and the house burned. Murphy's body was found in the ruins, burnt almost to a cinder.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Japanese Government, through Governor Ito, a box containing a set of specimens of new Japanese coin, to be forwarded to the United States Mint. They are of gold and silver, similar in weight and size to our twenty-dollar gold piece and one-dollar silver piece, together with gold and silver coins of lesser denominations.

—A dispatch from Parker's Landing, Pa., says that an enthusiastic meeting of the oil producers was held there on Wednesday afternoon, at which speeches were made by General McClalmont and others in denunciation of the South Improvement Company. A committee was appointed to confer with President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a view to extending the facilities of his road to Parker's Landing. The committee was also authorized to go to Washington. The feeling is most intense against the company. It is thought that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is trying to use the South Improvement Company from dissolution by some compromise. The Scott interest, however, is ready to cut loose from Vanderbilt and the monopoly.

—While addresses to the Prince of Wales upon his happy recovery were preparing in all quarters, the Water Commissioners of Belfast, not to be behind the rest, met to prepare their congratulations. Upon this Board was one Joseph Bigger, and, indeed, he was the Chairman of it. Now Joseph is an Irishman of the Republican persuasion, and so he told his fellow Boarders that he was quite willing to sign the address, for a reason that he had. Consequently he thought, "that the recovery of the Prince is advantageous to the Republican cause, inasmuch as, in the natural course of events, the Queen cannot long survive, and the Prince of Wales, if he become King, can never command the feeling of chivalry, the monarchy of England is doomed." *Per contra*, according to Joseph Bigger—if the Prince of Wales had expired, on the death of Her Majesty, there must have been a Regency, a feeling of chivalry would have led the country to rally around the baby heir, and this would have greatly retarded the progress of Republicanism. Such was the shrewd reasoning of the somewhat ungracious Joseph. Fortunately he had no opportunity of putting his conclusions into the address itself, which otherwise might have been coldly received by H. R. H.

—Life would be less miserable than it is if we were incapable of taking cold, and if so much of it were not necessarily devoted to coughing and sneezing. The spring-time of the year would be perfectly charming if people did not so frequently make terrible mistakes in prematurely-taking off their flannels. It is now suggested (in the Cleveland *Leader*) that the Signal Service Bureau at Washington might make itself a blessing to the nation by letting us know when we must wear wool, and when we may with impunity discard it. It would add greatly to the interest of the Washington predictions, rendering them much more entertaining to the ordinary reader, if they were interspersed with such warnings as these: "Don't forget to take your umbrella!" "Remember your overshoes for the next twenty-four hours!" "Put not your trust in Spring overcoats!"

—Following an invention used to Some extent in France and England, San Francisco thinks of introducing street cars in which ordinary illuminating gas furnishes the motive power. At the late Mechanics' Fair held in that city, a gas engine was exhibited by Mr. Floche, and worked so satisfactorily that Mr. H. R. Robertson has determined to apply it in the propulsion of street cars. It will occupy but four feet square and may be run for twelve hours at an expense of not more than $3, and one man may act as engineer, conductor and driver. It is claimed that no noise, smoke or danger of explosion will at tend its use.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Hall's Case Dismissed.

Judiciary Investigation — The Water Question—Another Swindling Institution—The Stokes Case—Japanese Ambassadors.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1872.

JURY IN HALL'S CASE DISMISSED.

At the opening of the court this morning Judge Daly announced that he was obliged to change his purpose of deciding the Hall case on Saturday, Recorder Hacket having yesterday decided that the court he is holding is irregular, and that further proceedings on his (Judge Daly's) part would be void, and nothing remained for him to do but to discharge the jury. This Judge Daly at once did, to the surprise of many and gratification of Hall's friends, who warmly congratulated him. The prosecution will bring the case into the Over and Terminer Court. When the jurymen left their seats they congratulated the Mayor upon his temporary triumph, and expressed their dissatisfaction that they were not afforded an opportunity of recording their convictions of his innocence. Hall was deeply affected.

JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

Wm. Fullerton, ex-Judge, testified before the Judiciary Committee that the $50,000 paid him by the Union Pacific Railroad was given to Mr. Fisk as "hush" money in the settlement of Fisk's suit against the Union Pacific Railroad. The witness saw this proceeding, and was confident at the time; but now he felt he could make this explanation, as Fisk had declared that he probably would be laughed at if it was understood that he had taken that amount.

A stenographer has read from notes taken in Judge Barnard's Court, showing the use of—and becoming language by the Judge. He has been employed to take notes by the Bar Association.

Several other witnesses have been examined, including Jay Gould, but nothing new or important has been developed.

STABBED.

Hugh Waters, an old man employed at the Astor House, was stabbed in the abdomen early this morning in Chatham street by Geo. Hughes, a car conductor residing in Jersey City. Hughes arrested. Waters is seriously though not dangerously injured. The case resembles the Rogers murder, as the injured man was approached by two men, one of whom entreated the other to refrain from murder.

CONNOLLY'S WHEREABOUTS.

It is stated on apparently good authority that ex-Comptroller Connolly left for the Isle of Jersey, in the English channel, some six week ago; that he has since been heard from there by Connolly's son-in-law, however, denies that he has fled, and his attorney says he knows nothing of his whereabouts. He is confident that he will be on hand to testify when the case is called up.

THE JAPANESE.

Governor Ito and others of the Japanese Embassy called to-day at the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. It is regretted that the condition of city affairs is such as to prevent giving them as fitting a reception as is called for by the magnitude of the commercial relations between the two countries. Mr. Clews entertains them privately at Delmonico's to-morrow.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Admiral Polo de Ratnarbi, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, arrived here yesterday. He has a very favorable opinion of the United States, and believes in the policy of peace. The Cuban insurrection, he says, should be first suppressed, and then the people educated up to free institutions.

THE WATER QUESTION.

A. W. Calvin, a former engineer of the Boston Water Works, in a letter published to-day, advocates the utilization, by means of pumping engines and pipes, of sea water for the suppression of fires and sanitary purposes.

A LANDMARK TRANSFORMED.

That historical landmark, the Roosevelt mansion, at the corner of Broadway and Union Square, is being tranformed into warerooms for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, who will soon take possession.

RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The Hartford & New Haven Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of three dollars per share on full stock, and one dollar and fifty cents on every share of scrip stock, payable on the 7th of April.

THE STOKES CASE.

The case of Edward S. Stokes will be called to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when the prisoner will plead to the indictment charging him with the murder of Fisk.

DEATH BY LAUGHING GAS.

A *post mortem* examination shows that Mrs. O'Shaughnessy died yesterday from congestion of the lungs, probably accelerated by inhaling "laughing gas."

ANOTHER SWINDLING INSTITUTION.

An establishment on Broadway which has for sale trees, plants and flowers on the French system, has been discovered to be a swindling institution.

POLITICIANS VS. WORKINGMEN.

About fifteen hundred workingmen resolved at Cooper Institute last night that politicians were the enemies of the working classes.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The committee of the Produce Exchange recommend the purchase of the present building for $265,000.

SMALL-POX.

There were eighteen new cases of small-pox and seven deaths.

THE BELGIAN MURDERER.

Judge Cardoza has decided to hold Vogt, the Belgian murderer.

FOREIGN.

Treaty of Washington.

Marshal Bazaine's Treachery—Rumored Defensive Alliance between Italy and Germany—Present for Chicago—San Domingo Revolution—Attempt to Assassinate President Baez.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARMY REVIEW.

LONDON, March 21.—The army review will probably come off at Brighton on Easter Sunday.

SNOW STORM.

A driving snow storm, the first in fourteen months, has prevailed here all morning. The city is enveloped in a dense fog, and at this hour, 1:30 P. M., the day is as dark as at midnight.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamers France and Bremen have arrived out.

AQUATIC.

LONDON, March 21.—Excitement was occasioned this afternoon by the announcement that the Oxford Club declined to row a match against the Cambridge crew and that the University race is off.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone, in reply to a question of Torrens, stated that since the conclusion of the treaty of Washington, correspondence had been going on in regard to its provisions, as they affected Canada, between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of the Dominion. That correspondence was as yet incomplete, and it would be impossible to produce it at present.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

Caldwell, Secretary of War, announces that the annual review will take place at Brighton.

PRESENT FOR CHICAGO.

The Duke of Argyle, Secretary of State for India, has presented to the city of Chicago works on the history, people, products, laws, medical practice, &c., of India.

WEST INDIES.

SAN DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

PORTO PLATA, *via* Havana, March 10.—President Baez has again lost the town of Savaneto. It is reported that he was defeated at San Juan by Cabral, who was unable to advance for want of money and ammunition. The people object to support Cabral, because they still have hopes of annexation to the United States or an American protectorate.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BAEZ.

An attempt was made on the 4th instant to assassinate President Baez simultaneously with the murder of his cousin, Adolfo Coen, who was killed in the street by Juan Julier. The murderer was arrested, but subsequently escaped, and is now on Turk's Island.

ITALY.

DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

ROME, March 21.—It is rumored that Herr Von Arnim, who recently arrived here from Berlin, is the bearer of a proposal for a treaty of defensive alliance between Germany and Italy, whereby the possession of Lorraine and Alsace is guaranteed to Germany and Rome to Italy. Both parties are to unite their armies in case of war.

CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY.

ROME, March 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a resolution of confidence in the Ministry by a vote of 239 to 170.

FRANCE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S TREACHERY.

PARIS, March 21.—It has been proven that Marshal Bazaine dined with Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, shortly before the capitulation of Metz.

TAXING RAW MATERIALS.

Owing to the renunciation of the commercial treaty with England, the Left has determined to pass a bill taxing raw materials.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

A Train of Cars Thrown from the Track of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. and Burned —A Number of Passengers Injured.

An accident occurred yesterday morning about three o'clock, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, three miles east of Ft. Wayne, which resulted in the almost total destruction of a train of passenger cars, but, strange to say, not a single life was lost. From a gentleman who was a passenger on the train and who arrived in the city at nine o'clock last night, we learn the following particulars of the accident:

The train which left Chicago at nine o'clock P. M. Wednesday, and which was due in this city at 4:58 last evening, was composed of a paymaster's car, three baggage cars and four passenger coaches. About three miles this side of Ft. Wayne a broken rail was encountered, and the entire train, save the locomotive and paymaster's car, thrown over an embankment about ten feet high. It would seem miraculously, no lives were lost, and but one man—the express messenger—was dangerously injured. A number of the passengers sustained serious contusions, but, so far as we could learn, none of them had any bones broken.

As soon as the train rolled over the embankment the cars took fire, and all were burned excepting two empty baggage cars, which did not contain any fire at the time of the accident. All that could be saved from the third baggage car was one mail bag and one or two trunks. The paymaster's was with difficulty prevented from taking fire. Soon after the accident a train from Ft. Wayne arrived at the scene of the accident, which brought passengers on their way, there being a loss of only about four hours' time in consequence of the accident.

Final Report of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home.

R. C. LOOMIS, President.
WM. P. WEYMAN, Secretary

This report covers the time since the organization of the Home in 1865, during which time it has afforded a home to nineteen hundred and thirty-seven (1,937) soldiers, many of whom were helpless and required hospital treatment for months.

The largest number cared for during any one year was in 1869, when 361 enjoyed the benefits of the Home.

In the winters of 1868-69-70, a large number of soldiers (most of whom were partially disabled) were received at the Home, who were destrons of attending school at the commercial colleges of our city. Boarding and attendance were offered to all such free, and many of them by this assistance were enabled to prepare themselves for positions by which they could maintain themselves. Assistance has been rendered to 47 worthy soldiers families.

During the latter part of 1870-71 it became apparent that owing to the completion of the national homes and other causes, that soon the want of such a home would no longer be needed in our midst. And in accordance with section 7th of act of Incorporation, which provides that when it seems to be the general opinion of the members of the Association newly incorporated, that the duty, necessity and obligation now so generally recognized, of establishing the institution, will, after a time, become less pressing, until the decrease in the number of soldiers to whom the debt of gratitude is due shall render the institution unnecessary, and it may be desirable to dissolve the corporation, said dissolution may be made by vote of the majority of the members present at a meeting called with due notice for the purpose of dissolution, they shall have power to sell all the real, personal and mixed estate of the corporation or to make donation of its estate to any institution or institutions of charities of a benevolent or public character, within the county of Allegheny, now or hereafter to be incorporated, and it shall be the duty of the corporation, all its just debts being first paid, to appropriate and pay over its entire funds to same public object or purpose, which shall be chosen to be the recipient thereof, by a vote of the majority of the contributors present at the meeting called for the purpose of dissolution. A meeting of the contributors and managers of the Home was called January 27th, and the following report was submitted from the joint committee of the Western Penna. Hospital and Soldiers' Home Boards looking to the establishment of a permanent Hospital in our midst, which report was unanimously accepted.

And while it provides a Hospital in our midst for Western Pennsylvania, it also makes provision for all the soldiers who would properly come under the care of the Soldier's Home Board.

Concurrent action of the Joint Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and Military Soldiers' Home, adopted at their meeting on Monday, December 11th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the office of James M. Cooper:

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, that the benefits of the Institution may be enlarged so as to relieve indigent sufferers from disease and bodily infirmity as well as from mental derangement, and to the end that this may be effected, whereas, it is equally the wish of the Managers of the Soldiers' Home that the funds remaining in their hands shall be applied in conformity to the objects for which they were placed in the hands of a public charitable institution as shall commend itself to their judgment, as the proper custodian of the said unexpended balance; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Committee of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and of the Soldiers' Home, that the following basis for an arrangement to accomplish the objects stated in the above preamble, be recommended for adoption by our respective Boards of Managers, viz:

That the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will agree to receive said balance remaining in the hands of the Soldiers' Home as an endowment fund to be used exclusively for the efficient organization and management of the Twelfth Ward Hospital in the city of Pittsburgh for the relief of the indigent sick, helpless and infirm, and persons receiving accidental injury; and that said fund shall be kept as a separate fund for this direction, it is understood that the members of the present Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home shall be constituted Life Managers of the Board of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital in consideration of the appropriation of the said balance remaining in the hands of the Managers of the Soldiers' Home, to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital; and that five of these gentlemen, in conjunction with a like number to be appointed annually from the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, shall constitute an Executive Committee of ten members, with the President ex-officio, who shall have immediate charge of the affairs of the Twelfth Ward Hospital of Pittsburgh, subject to, and in conformity with the charter and by-laws of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

2nd *Resolved*, That life members, those who are entitled under the 3d section of the Act of Incorporation, to nominate and send a patient to the Hospital, shall be requested to designate in which branch of the Institution their donation shall apply and in which this privilege shall be exercised.

3d *Resolved*, That it is expressly provided under this arrangement that, in all cases, discharged soldiers of the late war in the Western Pennsylvania, shall be freely received and enjoy all the benefits of the institution without charge.

4th *Resolved*, That future benefactions and bequests, when not otherwise directed by the donors to be for either particular department of the institution, shall be applied at the discretion of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts for 1865 and 1866	$ 23,369 65
" " 1867	12,006 54
" " 1868	14,457 62
State appropriation for 1867 and '68	15,000 00
Total receipts for 1869	15,088 56
" " 1870	14,416 65
" " 1871 and '72	19,516 49
Total income	$113,855 51

EXPENDITURES.

For 1865 and 1866	$ 23,332 92
For 1867	18,696 75
For 1868	17,836 93
For 1869	21,650 58
For 1870	16,351 20
For 1871 and '72	16,007 13
Total expenditures	$113,855 51
No. of soldiers received in 1865 and '66	432
" " 1867	268
" " 1868	309
" " 1869	361
" " 1870	323
" " 1871	233
" " 1872	11
Total number received	1,937
No. discharged	1,831
No. died	82
No. in Home February 1, 1872	24
	1,937

Report of Trustees of bonds received from Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission for maintenance of Soldiers' Home:

Amount of U. S. Bonds received in 1865	$183,350
Bonds sold in 1866 for use of Home	8,350
Bonds sold in 1869 and proceeds invested in Mercantile Library Hall mortgages	87,000
Bonds sold in 1871 and proceeds invested in Pittsburgh Water Loan	50,000
Bonds sold in 1872 and proceeds paid to Western Pennsylvania Hospital	38,000
	$183,350

The following investments and cash have been transferred to Western Pennsylvania Hospital Board, the income of which is to be used for maintenance of Twelfth Ward Hospital:

Library Hall mortgage	$100,000 00
Pittsburgh Water Loan	57,000 00
Furniture and Supplies at Hospital	4,733 86
Cash	41,383 71
	$203,119 57

The Twelfth Ward Hospital has been open for the reception of patients under the new Board of Managers since February 1st.

During the month of February sixty patients were under the care of the Hospital fifty of whom are free patients.

The following are the Board of Managers of the Hospital:

Gen. J. S. Moorehead, James M. Cooper, Wilson Miller, Joseph Albree, J. H. Shoenberger, Isaac Jones, O. O. Phillips, W. McCreery, Alex Nimick, W. P. Weyman.

The medical staff of the Hospital, is composed of the following surgeons and physicians:

Dr. F. L. Moyne, 157 Fourth Avenue Pittsburgh.

Dr. C. B. King, 54 Anderson Street, Allegheny.

Dr. J. McCann, 229 Penn Street Pittsburgh.

Dr. S. M. Benham, 149 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Applications can be made to any of the physicians for admission.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Trinity Episcopal Church.

It was my fortune to worship in this church on several occasions. The beauty of the edifice strikes the worshiper on entering, nor is he less impressed with the solemnity of the service. The writer upon beholding it was reminded of a picture of Solomon's Temple, which had long lain among his papers, and at once had it framed. The beautiful devices on the window panes remind one of the simplicity of the dress and manners of the ancient people of God, as well as impress him with the lessons taught in their holy lives. It suggests to one not used to worship in this form to enquire why the pulpit is placed to one side of the church. We know an orator addresses an audience more effectually by being directly in front of them. The writer felt that the reading in the Scriptures and joining in the prayers was an effectual means of grace. Where the people join with the Minister in this exercise they become imbued with the spirit of the worship of the sanctuary. As to the temple itself the lines of the hymn suggested themselves as most appropriate;

Lord of hosts, how lovely fair,
E'en on earth thy temples are,
Here thy waiting people see
Much of heaven, and much of thee.

The best description that can be given of the interior of it is to say that it is "lovely fair." If the same could be said of all who worship in it how soon would Christians be the subject of remark by the world as superior to all others. However beautiful the Church, when we come to the pulpit where the doctrines of the lowly Nazarene are proclaimed, we find true simplicity, for the pulpit plain in its exterior we find on a covering falling over it the emblem of the cross.

W. W. A.

THE useful little 'mucilage bottle' which has come to be so indispensible upon every editorial table, is filled with the adhesive article dissolved in water, and combined oftentimes with other ingredients, which are generally mere adulterations. The most familiar objects about us are often less understood, and probably few can pause to ask the question what is gum Arabic and from whence does it come? In Morocco, about the middle of November, that is, after a rainy season, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunks and branches of the acacia tree. It gradually thickens in the furrow down which it runs, and assumes the form of oval and round drops, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors as it comes from the tree white gum trees. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts for a full month. The gum is packed in sacks, and transported on the backs of camels and bullocks to seaports for shipment. The harvest occasion is made one of great rejoicing, and the people for the time being, almost live on the gum, which is very nutritious and fattening. Such is the commercial story of this simple but useful article, which is next in convenience on an editor's table. to the all-potent and indispensible scissors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN

County Convention.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY are requested to meet at the usual places for holding Primary Elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, March 30th, 1872,

between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and in the Townships, between 4 and 6 o'clock, to elect one delegate from each election district to attend a

COUNTY CONVENTION,

to be held at the COURT HOUSE on

TUESDAY, April 2d, 1872,

at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of electing ten delegates to represent the County in the STATE CONVENTION, which is to meet at Harrisburg on the 10th of April next.

The Primary Election shall be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican Members of the Election Boards of the different districts, and in case the Republican voters are a minority of the regular Board, the voters present are authorized to elect enough additional Judges to complete the Board.

The Executive Committee have unanimously recommended that the following basis of representation shall be observed as follows: Three Senatorial Delegates-at-Large from the County, one from each of the rivers and one from north of the rivers; and seven Representative Delegates-at-Large, two from each of the rivers and two from the south of the rivers.

By order of the Republican County Executive Committee.

H. W. OLIVER, JR., Chairman.

HENRY M. LONG, } Secretaries.
JAMES WEBSTER, }
PITTSBURGH, March 22, 1872. mh22-3&F

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 19, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, April 2nd, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., at the Banking House, No. 12 West Diamond street.

JAMES H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
mh19-td23

NEWALT STREET BRIDGE CO.

An election for nine managers and treasurer, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Fourth avenue, on FRIDAY, March 22, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 4

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING.....H. M. LONG.
T. P. HOUSTON.....S. P. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Proprietorz.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do for 6 months.....5 00
Do for 3 months.....2 50
Do for 1 month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....6 00
Clubs of ten.....11 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the gatter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109⅞@109¾.

HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN has been prominently mentioned for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

DURING a fog and snow storm in London yesterday, the city was enveloped in midnight darkness. We imagine that those who believe any in the three dark days prophecy must have been frightened well nigh unto death.

THE RUMOR of an important defensive alliance between Germany and Italy whereby the possession of Alsace and Lorraine will be guaranteed to the former power, and Rome to the latter. The movement is full of political significance.

IT is generally believed that Mr. Senator Sumner is now engaged in the preparation of a studied and laborious attack on the President and his administration, which he will flash on the Senate in a few days. He is quite provoked that his continued attacks have thus far only gone for naught, so far as his designs are concerned, to weaken the administration, and will make his last charge as personal and wicked as possible. Let him go on, his artillery is not so dangerous as formerly.

YESTERDAY we printed the testimony of State Treasurer Mackey, Auditor General Hartranft and others, as given before the Investigating Committee on the Evans steal. What the people want to know is, who the men are who shared the plunder of Evans. We again submit that the one man above all others who can give this information, in all probability, has not yet been called to testify. The people do not care to hear about men who did not receive any of this money, but from those who *did*; and to this end we call upon the committee to summon the Governor to the witness stand. Will they do it? If Senator Graham does not want to secure the reputation of whitewashing this affair, he will at once bring his best witness forward. Justice to the Governor requires that this be done. One important witness has hied to more genial climes, and who knows but some other one may do the same? Mr. Graham, in the name of a long-suffering people, we demand that you examine the Governor on the witness stand, and give him the opportunity to clear his skirts of all blame in this affair. We shall see if this will be done. If it is not, there will be but one construction to put on the refusal. Let us have no more round-about ways, but draw the information wanted from the fountain head. We care nothing for Evans, there are others who know quite as much as he, and they can be had, and must answer all questions.

HAVE THE CLERGY DEGENERATED?

It is a common remark that greets our ear that people now-a-days are not as they were in the "olden time," meaning by that, the earlier period in our country's history. The parents, it is said, are more dissolute, the children more disobedient, the tradesmen more avaricious, the office-holder more corrupt, and the clergy more unrighteous. It were most too much of a task to attempt, in a single article, to disprove all these allegations, but we may, from time to time, take them up one by one, and for the present confine ourself to the examination of the last one, viz: the degeneracy of the clergy. This is a serious charge, and may well challenge the attention of the most obscure of society, as well as the most stiff-necked and pretentious. Are the clergy of the present day—the representatives of Christianity and apostles of the new dispensation—less righteous than those who taught our fathers? It is a sad truth that too often we find a minister of the Gospel charged with flagrant crimes in these latter days; it is sad, and it is undeniable, that such instances of deceit, of backsliding, if not of open, willful, premeditated prostitution of the sacred calling to the vilest purposes of villainy and lucre, are a terrible drawback and a hindrance to the cause of the spread of religion. Scoffers point with eager fingers at such examples of crime, among those charged with the cause of Christ, and with a force of logic that is difficult to overcome, sneer at the professions of church goers. There can be no denial of the assertion, that each offending minister of the Gospel will do more harm to religion, than ten godly followers will overcome. The impressions made on the minds of the young, particularly by each of these cases of infidelity, cannot be overstated, and are doubtless the fruitful beginning of a life of infamy in many cases.

And yet common sense would indicate to the mature mind, that the minister is but mortal, and is therefore as likely to err as his fellow, who is only a layman. The cause of true, genuine religion ought not to suffer through the delinquencies of false professors; but then, what comes of that belief, which is taught by some, that the true inspiration of religion will shield the disciple from the attacks of the Devil? So many of those, thought to have made "their election sure," falling by the wayside; would naturally cause even mature minds to be skeptical on the doubtful point in late theology, and insist after all, that man is a free agent, and as such, the best among us is apt to fall. However, we leave speculation to the Doctors of Divinity, and address ourself to facts, bearing upon the question at the head of this article.

We shall only take our readers back to the period immediately preceding the American revolution, and ask them to examine the condition of the clergy at that period, to which we are all proud to refer, owing chiefly to the character of the men it produced. The Madisons, Jeffersons, and Washingtons were brought up under the immediate eye of the clergy, of whom the following statements are vouched for by authentic witnesses.

As at present, the clergy of that day had many bright examples, who remained to
effect of pure and undefiled
the majority, we are told,
de energies, who cared more
for the ... ion of their acres and the exactions of the greatest labor from their slaves than for the distribution of the truths of revealed religion. Many were mere idlers, "hangers-on at the tables of the rich, and ready at all times to crack a bottle of wine, preside at the jockey club, or personally assist in the details of the race-course." They were generally known as the first to engage in the fox-hunt, and were proud to hang the trophy of the day's chase to their stable door. They were "rather noted for their skill at cards" and figured at the "balls of the season." These were all considered proper in the clergymen, as well as in the common folk. But in those days, as now, excessive drinking was the bane of the land, and we shudder to add that the race, or the hunt, or the game usually ended with dinner, and we are told that dinners would usually end by the diners finding places under the table. The day's hunt would usually be followed by a night of drunken debauch. The christening of an infant, the wedding, the funeral, the removal of the minister, the arrival of one, were celebrated by a carnival of drink, a carousal, in which the clergyman too often took a prominent part. The stories related of some of the old Virginia clergymen almost stupefy one, and would not be believed were the information not derived from the most authentic sources, often from the diaries of the festive divines themselves. Not approving the material furnished by the vestry, for the communion, the rector of a Virginia parish, noted for the culture of its communicants, cried out from the altar in the midst of the service to one of the wardens: "George, this bread is not fit for a dog." What would be thought too severe a reprimand for a clergyman of our day, who would thus make such a breach of propriety, not to call it a desecration of God's altar? Imagine the reverend and dignified rector of Trinity addressing one of his wardens in this way, if you can, and ask yourself if such *plainness* would be tolerated in our day. We read of another, who after church drank so much at a warden's house that the servants had to tie him in his gig, to keep him from falling out on the way home.

One jolly good natured parson would not take his drink at the country tavern unless the bystanders would join him; another created much celebrity as a duellist, bringing down his man in sight of the church building; another is remembered as a shrewd man for "pocketing annually, the revenue of a legacy" for preaching four sermons a year against atheism, gambling, racing and swearing "though himself a notorious gambler, racer and swearer;" and still another lives in memory as the hero of a rough-and-tumble fight, during which he whipped the entire vestry, and on the following Sunday preached from the text—"And I contended with them, and cursed them, and smote certain of them, and plucked off their hair," which Nehemiah had furnished him, and which was taken for a literal description of the late fight.

It is related of one of these clergymen of the good "olden time," that he was so drunk upon one Communion Sabbath, that he had to be led to his seat in the presence of the congregation, and the "records of Hampton still show that a clergyman of that parish was returned for drunkenness," and another for slander. Bishop Meade of Virginia vouches for the truth of the following: A lady came to him to be re-baptized, stating that she had doubts of the efficacy of her first baptism, because, after the ceremony, her father had won at a game of cards with the clergyman, "the guinea he had paid him as the baptismal fee." In a word, the license accorded the clergy appears to have had no greater restrictions than those thrown around the laity, and why should it be otherwise? The question *"how drunk* shall a clergyman be to entitle him to ecclesiastical censure?" was submitted to the Bishop of London at one time, and he decided, that an hour or longer at the festal board was sufficient ground for proceedings. This same functionary decided that "striking, challenging or threatening to fight—staggering, reeling, vomiting, impertinent or obscene talking were sufficient to adjudge "that the minister's behavior was scandalous, indecent and unbecoming."

Gough says, the law does not punish one for drinking, but only for not having capacity to drink all that the appetite craves. So it was with the clergy of the "olden time." They could drink for a half hour, or three quarters, but must not sit a full hour at the table, and they could get as drunk as a loon, so that they did not fight, or stagger, or threaten, or *vomit*, or use profane language. How would that code suit these latter times of straight laceduess?

Have the clergy degenerated indeed, from the bright examples here furnished? With the thousands now in the pulpit for each one of that time, is it any wonder that now and then a black sheep is dissovered? Does the record not speak loudly in praise of the clergy of the present, for propriety and godliness—for example and precept?

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NUMBER FOUR.

The Entomological Division and Museum.

When Mr. Greeley stated the annual loss to the country from insects was $100,000,000, I think he made an overestimate, although often the loss is that great. But at all times it is so large that if a Department of Agriculture can lessen it even partially, then to do so would be its duty. But how has this duty been discharged by the Department at Washington city?

From year to year the entomologist has presented his annual report in the agricultural volume, in which outlines of insects injurious to the farmer have been given. To show its character I will refer to the reports of 1868 and of 1870, for these are the most recent and the fullest.

Let me suppose that the farmer finds his wheat is being injured, and he desires to find a *remedy*, for that alone is his purpose in referring to the report. In Part II. of the report of 1868, he finds the word, "wheat," and thus reads:

Wheat, (*Triticum vulgare.*)
Larva, *Calathus latus*, Europe, (7,) injures grain.
Larva, *Zabrics gibbus*, (8,) injures grain.
Larva, *Amara*, (9,) injures grain.
Insect, *Harpalus caliginosus*, (10,) injures grain.
Larva, *Stapliglinus?* Europe, (25,) injures plants.
Larva, *Trogositadubia*, &c., (26,) grain.
Larva, *Sylvanus surina mensis*, (33,) grain.
Larva, *Sitodrepa panicea*, (152,) grain.
Insect, *Rhizopertha pusilla*, (157) grain.
Larva, *Tenebrionidæ* partly, (150) grain.

That is the index to the noxious insects that injure wheat, and the figures refer to the form of the insect, sketched in a preceding part of the report.

What must be the indignation of our farmer who finds placed before him such names?

But let me suppose that he restrains it and searches still further for the desired information.

The first reference is figure 7, and to it he turns, and reads as follows:

"Some of the tribe *Prostichini* are stated by European authors, to injure grain. *Calathus latus*, (7) (Westwood, i, p 63) a damp ground insect is said to injure young wheat. The larva of Zabrus gibbus, (8) also European, is said by Linnæus to feed on the roots and shoots of grain or seed of barley, wheat, and rye in Germany. Westwood 1, p 61, also mentions a similar fact; it would therefore be well for some of our entomologists to determine whether we have not some allied species in this country injuring our grain crops."

I will not impose either on the reader, or the compositor, by following through this wheat index, for the entomologist's talk is just the same impractical nonsense, all through it, not giving a single remedy to any injury thus vaguely referred to.

Such a display of technical names when addressed to farmers, exhibits the want of common sense that exists in the Department; on the part of the entomologist for writing such a report, and on the part of the Commissioner of Agriculture for allowing it to be printed.

But it shows another thing also, and a fact which personally I know to be so. The entomologist takes his report from books; he has no personal knowledge of insects from his examination of them in the field or garden. I have several times, when in the Department taken to him letters from western farmers complaining of the depradations of the noxious insects that so abound there, and asking for remedies from the Department, but all that he could do was to refer to his books, and point to just such information as he has given in his report, from which I have presented a sample. our several times urged him to go out west, and try all remedies that might suggest themselves from the habits of the insects, that he might be able to give some available remedy. This counsel was not listened to, for it was much more pleasant to look at the insect as figured in books, and in a cool room in the Department, than when in a hot field, and engaged in its ravages.

If the agricultural report now being distributed, we find some attempts to give remedies. But they are merely copied from the agricultural and other papers, and thus the Department contents itself with distributing second hand information as a Jew does old clothes. If its entomologist has no practical knowledge of remedies for these losses by insects, he should be sent to the field to experiment, and if he is so impracticable as to be unable to learn anything in this way he should be dismissed. For what every farmer wants is *practicable remedies*. Technical names and descriptions are useless to him.

In the recent convention of Professors of the Agricultural Schools, that met at Washington City, the Commissioner persuaded them to adopt a resolution recommending Congress to publish a work on insects, compiled and arranged by the Entomologist. I have seen a good deal of it. It will be costly, and just as practical as his reports in the Agricultural volume, for these are instalments of the larger work. A more useless book for the farmer could not be imagined, and we now have as many works on entomology as the country is prepared to read. A book from an entomologist, who has met the enemy in the fields, and there conquered him,—he is the one, whose work Congress should indeed give to our agriculturists. All else is a useless humbug.

Failing to give any practical remedies based on the nature of insect life, the entomologist in the last Agricultural report, renews his off-red repeated recommendation for the protection of birds. He says:

"In conclusion, the utility of enacting laws in the different States and counties for the preservation of insectivorous birds cannot be too highly recommended, as birds are no doubt one of the great agents specially designed by Providence to keep in check the myriads of insects, which would, if left undisturbed, increase so rapidly as to totally destroy certain kinds of vegetation."

A prominent part of the Museum is composed of birds, which are numbered, and these numbers refer to the natural food of the bird, showing the kind of insects on which it subsists.

Nothing in theory could present a more acceptable fact to the farmer. That the birds which awake him at early dawn and cheer his working hours and Sabbath rest, are the most useful agents in preserving his crops from the ravages of noxious insects. But of what avail are all the birds against the Hessian fly, or the weevil, or the rose bug or the Rocky Mountain grass-hopper, or the potatoe bug, or the curculis, or the cabbage worm, or the chintz bug, or the army worm, or the boll worm, or the many kinds of plant lice. I beg the pardon of the entomologist for this reference by his *"vulgar"* names instead of those technical alti-sonants, that exhibit so much learning and as often used, so little common sense. The farmer's worst enemies are untouched by the birds.

But let us suppose that all kinds of noxious insects were destroyed by them. Where are the birds? Here, when I was a boy, forty-five years ago, the birds were abundant. The doves were in flocks upon the river banks; on the commons the flickers were everywhere seen; from every dead tree or limb came the tappings of the wood-pecker; in almost every tree was heard the screaming jay. In the fall great flocks of robins passed over on their way to the South, and blackbirds were still more numerous. The lesser birds were in not less abundance.

In Indiana the decrease is no less than here, although there but few of them have been shot. A quarter of a century ago there were fifty to one now. The ruthless gun has not destroyed them. What has?

I know not; I lament the fact, for few things on earth are dearer to me than the birds. The recollections of my farm life are still made joyous by the early songsters from the oak and apple trees near by, and I still hear the thrush, sitting on the topmost place of the cottonwood before the door, and pouring forth his greetings to the rising sun.

They seem to be doomed, and I often think that in the South they find less and less food to subsist upon in their winter sojourns there, because the country is more and more opened to cultivation.

Upon the birds then the farmer cannot rely for protection. His only hope is upon the *beneficial* insects, the natural enemies of the *noxious* insects; and the remedies his own experiments may indicate. From the Department at Washington, and the book researches and latinized names so profusely uttered by its entomologist, he will receive no practical aid.

The other portions of the museum need no especial notice, except to say that they have as little that is practical as the stuffed birds.

L. B.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Boston *Globe* puts in a plea for the *supe*. We always thought him a broth of a boy.

THE Butchers at Nice must be flourishing, as a correspondent says there were eight thousand pounds in stakes on the table there at one time the other evening. Baden Baden has found a successor.

THE air of Florida is said to be delightful to persons who are escaping from the searching atmosphere of the North—otherwise who dread its investigating, penetrating effects. We think this so plain that he who runneth may read.

THE revelations of Garvey are so tantalizing that many a petty Democratic knave is sighing:

I want to be a rascal,
Among the rascals stand,
A price marked on my forehead
And a million in my hand.

THE Harrisburg investigation becomes more Paine-ful than ever, and the principal continues to be Evan(s)escent. Dr. William Paine does not seem to have found his little schemes to be quite as paying as he had expected, and Treasurer Mackey comes out with such flying colors that one might almost expect them to overtake the flying Evans. Mr. Brigham has gone to Florida.

WE are glad to learn that the leading news depot in Erie has determined not to sell any more of the indecent publications which are doing so much to degrade the public morals. We wish the leading news houses here would do the same. The Erie firm that has acted so boldly is called Sell and Barbens, and as long as they refuse to sell that sort of poison we shall be glad to back them.

THE *Volksblatt* shows its intimate acquaintance with American political affairs and politicians by speaking of Chief Justice Solomon P. Chase and jocularly remarking that he is no wise Soloman. The next thing it will probably speak of "His country's father," Gregory Washington, or the martyr President Absolem Lincoln, but we trust it wont clinch the nail by making any more jokes. The ignorance is harmless but the jokes are dangerous on account of their heaviness.

PROFESSOR WATERHOUSE HAWKINS says that angels couldn't fly if they did have wings. That is to say that the human form and body could not be carried about by a pair of wiffgs. But the professor is very late with his discovery, which we may well suppose Raphael made three hundred years ago, or he would not have painted angels without any bodies, but simply with heads and wings, quite incapable of sitting on the nice fleecy clouds, and often unable to play any sort of harp but a Hebrew one.

WE wonder if Oil City is going to secede from the State! A paper published there says: "There are some things the ladies *can* do. One is to now and forever "cut" the acquaintance of any buyer, agent or friend of the Southern Improvement Company. Let them be ostracised socially, as they are in business." Which sounds very much like what the Southern papers used to write before secession was tried, and when property was recklessly destroyed and human life and liberty threatened, pretty much as it would seem to be in Oil City now-a-days.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*, around the corner, is feeling angry; it doesn't seem to agree with its little nests, any more than does a Mandarin who has had too much soup. Yesterday it was very, very much in need of a dose of senna and manna; but what it needs most is a change of air, a short trip to the bottom of a well, to see if it could find what is supposed to lie there. Think of it deliberately saying: "the Democratic party never bowed down to known knaves," while the re-election of *Senator* Tweed is not a year old, and the whereabouts of Floyd and Sweeny and Connolly is a dark mystery. The brassiness of the cheek thus exhibited, assuredly betokens a frightfully billious condition.

THE *Golden Age* thinks that the result of the New Hampshire election does not prove anything as to the popularity of Grant in the Granite State, and that it cannot be used in favor of his re-nomination. The Republican majority was greatly diminished from that of the Presidential year. There are always two ways of looking at a thing, and the *Golden Age* reminds us of the boy who tried to catch a bird. He spent a great deal of money and time, and tore his clothes and dirtied his face, but the bird escaped him, flew into a bush and began to sing. Then the boy made up his mind that as far as singing was concerned, a bird in the bush was worth two in the hand any day, and he had never thought he could catch it, and, for that matter, it had not been proved that he couldn't catch it.

AN amendment to the appropriation bill, increasing the salaries of the Judges of the United States District Courts and Court of Claims to $5,000, has been adopted by the Senate, thus doing tardy justice to servants of the public, whose claims to the highest recognition cannot be too distinctly admitted in Congress or out of it. If the laborer who carries the hod, or digs ditches, is worthy of his hire, certainly the man who has devoted the best part of his life to attaining a thorough knowledge of the law, not only of his own but other countries, should, upon surrendering a lucrative practice for a seat upon the bench of a United States Court, be paid a salary commensurate with the services to the public.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

PITTSBURGH.

THE rollers and heaters of Pittsburgh held a meeting on Saturday evening, to consider a demand for a thirty per cent. raise on wages, but adjourned to meet again on next Saturday.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS are having a hose carriage built at the Duquesne Wagon Works, for the use of their Allegheny mill, which will be supplied with 500 feet of 3-inch hose, and can be handled in any part of the mills by two men.

THE firm of Phillips Bros. & Co., Western Tool Works, has been dissolved, Mr. T. L. Phillips retiring and Mr. Biggerstaff being an incoming partner, the firm now being Phillips, Biggerstaff & Co. Their specialty, machinists' tools, will receive as much attention as heretofore.

THE Duquesne Wagon Works of C. Coleman & Son, are turning out immense numbers of barrows for railroads, furnaces, mills and mines, to fill orders at home and from a distance of 2,000 miles in the West and South. Their work is gaining a national celebrity from its very superior character.

A FIFTY-HORSE Bollman boiler has been put in Schoonmaker & Son's White Lead and color works. The tests given to these boilers result in so much satisfaction, in the saving of fuel and in general efficiency, that Bollman & Kilgore have found it necessary to enlarge their works to meet pressing orders.

THE safe manufactory of Rieseck & Bro., has been considerably enlarged and new machinery added. Their business is rapidly increasing. Their safes are obtaining an extended and excellent reputation, while the steam machinery which they build is known to be as good as can be procured in Pittsburgh.

A FRENCH & CO., manufacturers of cast steel springs, are increasing their capacity *fifty per ct.* to meet orders in daily demand. Mr. Wells, of this firm, is one of the enterprising managers of the Hussey, Wells & Co., steel firm, than whom a more energetic and enterprising gentleman cannot be found, nor one who is more courteous,

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., the well-known manufacturers of cast steel, are increasing the capacity of their works ten tons per day, which will make their establishment one of the most productive in the United States. And the number and magnitude of their orders indicate that still greater additions to their facilities will be required ere long.

ONE of the finest rolling mills in Pittsburgh is that of Lloyd & Black, which is fitted up with the best of modern facilities, and makes the very best quality of merchant iron. Unusual care is taken in the selection of material, and extra system is observed in handling it, so that the best of results must be obtained. No better evidence of these facts is needed than they not unfrequently obtain a higher price for their iron, particularly when made for special purposes, than can be obtained by other manufacturers.

THE Pittsburgh City Flour Mills is one of the finest and most complete of all the manufacturing institutions of Pittsburgh in its grade. Everything in the way of machinery and mechanical facilities necessary to make a flouring mill complete has been put into this concern. From the reception of the grain to the packing of the flour in barrels or sacks ready for market, nothing is wanted in the way of machinery or fixtures to make the flour the best that can be produced. The system of receiving the grain, of handling it, of cleansing it, of grinding it, and of bolting and packing the flour, as practiced in this mill, must produce a good article. Then by producing a good article, they have a never ending demand. Pittsburgh uses all they can make, and the product amounts to not less than *six hundred barrels per day*, to make which quantity of flour requires not less than 3,000 bushels of wheat per day. This amount of consumption, we think, will rate the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills as the largest within range of Pittsburgh trade.

GENERAL.

THE manufacturing establishment at Covington, Ky., have been temporarily suspended for want of fuel. Cincinnati has suffered considerably but not to suspensions. Coal from above will soon be on hand in abundance.

THE Acme Manufacturing Company, of Steubenville, are engaged in the production of mowers and reapers, employing about 75 hands in the construction of some 300 machines per annum. Their buildings are of brick 210x200 feet. Their coal costs 5c. per bushel, obtained near the works. The business is to be largely increased during the current year.

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE has lately been greatly enlarged and refitted with a new dress. It has always been good a newspaper, and conducted with great editorial ability. And while it is now completer in its news record than ever, it is still more unflinchingly devoted to the advocacy of correct political and other principles. Spicy, logical, reliable and enterprising, the GAZETTE will be generally read and widely influential. We give it our right hand of fellowship.—*Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Sentinel.*

The manufacture of screws commenced in the United States about the year 1812, at Ramapo, N. Y. Since then there have been fifty-nine important establishments in the United States, and they all failed except a few which are now in existence. These are the Northampton, Mass., making about 1,700 gross per day; one in Dayton, Ohio, making about the same number; another at Meriden, Conn., making about 2,000 gross; another at Hartford, making about 5,000 gross per day, besides the Providence corporation.

THE Steubenville Foundry and Machine Works manufacture railroad castings and machinery, steam engines, mill gearing, &c. The main foundry building is 100x100 feet; the machine shop is 30x100 feet, two stories, the upper story being used for a pattern shop; blacksmith shop 30x40 feet, with two double forges. They also occupy three additional buildings for storing patterns. Fifty men are employed, which number can be doubled without further additions to the facilities, and will be during the present season. The cupola capacity is 5 and 15 tons, one 32-inch and one 52-inch, with separate blowers. It is the oldest works of the kind in the Ohio valley, and was founded in 1819 by the late Arthur M. Phillips.

MR. ROBINSON, of the Wheeling Paper and Hinge Companies, is engaged in developing the largest coal fields in Ohio, situated in Belmont county, between Martinsville and Bridgeport, containing 165 acres in positive possession with arrangements for the control of some 17,000. They have opened a bank which develops a vein 7½ feet thick of excellent quality of coal. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad passes through the borders of the property in such manner as to ship by means of schutes into the cars. Mr. Robinson proposes an iron works on the property—blast furnace or rolling mill—which will have hand-to-mouth facilities for receiving fuel, or for shipping by railroad or the Ohio river.

The Agricultural shops at Alliance, Ohio, have been converted into tool building shops, under the title of the Great Western Tool Works, where it is proposed to manufacture every description of Machinists' tools, including lathes, planers, slotters, drill presses, screw and bolt machines, and in short every tool that may be called for. This is an enterprise which has a large field, there being but two or three such shops in the Western country. The concern, to insure success, have secured the services of one of the most expert tool builders in the country—Mr. Thomas L. Phillips, late principal partner in the Western Tool Works, Pittsburgh. The shops have a capacity for nearly 100 men, the machine shop alone affording employment for fifty men. The foundry, pattern and blacksmith shops will employ nearly as many more.

STRANGE SEQUEL TO A HANGING.

Resuscitation of the Victim of Two Doctors—A Negro Witness Killed and Placed in the Coffin.

[From the Abilene Chronicle.]

We are about to relate one of the most astounding developments that has ever come to light in this western community, we may state, within the recollection of any truthful person. The occurrence, commencing with the killing of Bailey and the hanging of his murderer, with all its ghastly sequels, is not nearly equal to the dreadful scenes that subsequently followed, as related to us by an eye witness. It will be remembered that the dead culprit was boxed and buried by the undertaker, Mr. Elliott, a short distance from the town cemetery. On the night following his burial, Mr. Johnston, a Texas cattle dealer, was, returning from his herd. It was one of those beautiful moonlight nights so like which this latitude is famous. In the bright moonlight he continued his journey far in the night. On approaching Abilene he noticed the suspicious movements of three persons, who were apparently digging in an isolated locality. Dismounting, he tied his horse, and approaching, hid himself in a favored spot. He discovered the parties to be two well-known physicians of Abilene and a colored man. Presently the spade of the negro struck a hard substance. "That's it," said one, and they shortly after had in full view a large box, whose cover was ripped off in less time than it takes to relate it. No words were spoken, and in a short time the musical ticking of a galvanic battery was heard, with an occasional sigh, apparently from the box. Presently, his blood running cold, his hair almost standing on end, the terror-stricken looker-on saw the form of the hanged culprit sitting erect in his box. Whereupon the negro, more frightened than he, commenced yelling and shrieking in a most piteous manner. "Shut up," said one, "you will have the people in Abilene after us," as the other doctor passionately struck the negro with an iron bar used in prying open the box. The other, gazing at the new corpse attentively, knelt down by his side, put his hand over his mouth, now saturated with his life's current, and in mild but emphatic words, said: "He's dead!" Then ensued a moment of such acting as, our informant tells us, he never before witnessed. Anger, terror, grief, and remorse were quickly followed by an almost unnatural coolness, as those two quietly drew forth the resurrected criminal from his box and again nailed the lid over a corpse not to be resuscitated, that of the darky himself. Quietly they proceeded with their original work, applying the plates of the polls of their battery first over one collar bone, then over the other, while the other plate was placed apparently over the stomach. While this was being done by one worker the other seemed to alternate the work by repressing the chest. Assiduously these two silent men worked on; not a word spoken or scarce an utterance given, unless from the enlivening bulk that lay before them. Ever and anon a movement of some part of the body before them would attract attention. At last the first worker, taking a vial from his pocket, poured a few drops into the mouth of the subject. He seemed satisfied, for he stopped his work, and putting his hand on his heart, remarked, "it beats naturally" A few moments longer and another application from the bottle, and the subject spoke audibly, and, in reply to questions gave a full account of the occurrences during what were supposed to be his last moments. Hanging, he said, was rather pleasant than otherwise, for after the first spasmodic struggle for breath a delightful tickling sensation followed his veins to the tips of his limbs. Consciousness seemed to lose itself very gradually, and for a time a portion of the brain seemed to retain vitality. The happiest moment of a lifetime was centered in a dream at that instant. Feeling and all thoughts of the occurrences about him went with his effort for breath, and at last darkness clouded the remainder of his mind. From that moment until he found himself in the hands of science he knew nothing. Our informant, promises further developments; meanwhile the attention of the authorities will be called to these facts.

A CLEVELAND modiste is doing a large business in ladies' dresses made up with an Alexis Polonaise, the waist of which contains a steel trap concealed by a masqued panier. When a young gentleman calls and accidentally or otherwise place his arm around the wearer's waist he hears a "click," and finds his arms caught. A big brother and lang enter, and the victim sorrowfully starts for the new jeweller's to examine some wedding rings.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.

There is no form of lung disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine, that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is fully explained in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG SOUND, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of Lung Cure, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen; to be had at the Doctor's Store and private medical office, 167 Liberty street.

ATMOSPHERIC POISON.

The spring sun calls up something beside the flowers and grasses. It evolves from the damp earth, turbid rivers, stagnant pools and black morasses, the gaseous provocatives of disease. From the offal and garbage of unclean cities, too, it exhales an effluvia destructive of health and vigor. Perbolic fevers of various types are now raging with unusual virulence in various parts of the country, and there are complaints from all quarters of a singularly unhealthy spring. What is to be done in this emergency? The answer is simple and to the point. Strengthen the body. Weakness predisposes the system to disease. Commence at once a course of the most genial of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Be assured that the germs of epidemic and endemic fevers will never infect the physique that has been fortified and regulated with this glorious vegetable restorative. A moist atmosphere aggravates dyspepsia, and all diseases of a bilious type, and the sudden thermometrical changes common at this season, are a severe trial even to strong constitutions. There is but one way of combatting these deleterious agencies, and that is by invigorating the body and imparting a healthy activity to all its functions. The only specific required for this purpose is Hostetter's Bitters. Of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, it is the purest and the best. Its medicinal ingredients include all the juices and extracts of the most approved tonic, antibilious and antiseptic products of the Botanic Kingdom, and they are combined with a stimulant far superior in quality to the alcohol used in preparing the tinctures and extracts of the "regular" pharmacopeia.

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!
Why suffer with Corns?
CORN SHIELD PLASTERS
Will Cure any Corn or Bunion.
Will Cure any Corn or Bunion.
They are clean and easily applied.
If you want something to cure certain, get the
CORN SHIELD PLASTERS, AT
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Faber & Van Doren,
3367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET.
J. S. BELL,
mh6:m26 AGENT.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja25

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO., 19 Maiden Lane, New York.
MWF

Important to Housekeepers.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue,
Have received for the Spring trade a fine assortment of SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Also, a large stock of the best quality of SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES. mh9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 18¾ CENTS.
White India Twill,
A Superior Article for Aprons, a great bargain.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Prints, in short lengths.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light Prints, } Best quality,
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints, } slightly
At 8½c., Fast Gold Purple Prints, } imsprinted.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Second Mourning Prints.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c., Plain and Figured Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 44, 55 and 62½c., Black Mohair Lustres, extra good bargains.
At 37½c., Bright Colored Plaids, double width.
AT $1.25.
White Bed Quilts,
Marseilles and Honeycomb, Large Size.
At 12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 6, 12, 18¾ and 25c., Gents' Silk Neck Ties.
At 50c., Embroidered Handkerchiefs, a joy lot, all pure Linen—very fine quality.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 12½c., Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 18¾c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose—extra heavy.
Some Extra Good Bargains in Ladies' and Misses'
Handkerchiefs and Lace Collars
ON COUNTER, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
SILKS! SILKS!
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Full lines in the Best Makes, at the Very Lowest Prices.
COLORED SILKS,
In all the New Spring Shades of Pink, Blue, Brown, Scarlet, Green, Lavender, Pearl and Drab, suitable for Evening Dresses, Over-Skirts, Trimmings, &c.
Turquoise and Corded Satins,
In all Colors for Trimming.
New Spring Goods
ARRIVING EVERY DAY AT
RETAIL STORES.
mh13 CALL AND EXAMINE.

REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Have Removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
(Opposite Wood street,)
AND OFFER AN
ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monograms, Arms,
Illuminating, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Wagons, Horses, Harness, &c.,
At the stable of JOHN DYER, on Mary's Court, one square west

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York stock board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1872.

Gold bull at 109¾@109⅞. Loans were made from 5 to 7 for carrying. Clearances $35,500,000. Government disbursements $1,378,000. Governments quiet and steady. Stocks quiet; interest centered chiefly in Erie and Pacific Mail; the latter opened at 50¾ and closed at 50¾; the former active and opened at 49, touched 48 and 50¾, and closed at 49¾. Union Pacific was weak and declining, the foreign demand having been seemingly supplied. A trade dispatch to Cleeve & Co. from London says the Stock Exchange has recognized New York shares of Erie after registry by Heath & Raphael, thus equalizing price on both markets. Money active and stringent with most loans at 1-32@1-16 per day market closed firm after bank hours at 7@8 gold. State bonds dull and less firm.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

Governments—Sixes, 1881, 115¾; 5-20's '62, 111⅝; do '64, 111⅛; do '65, 112⅜; new do, 110¾; do '67, 112⅜; do '68, 112⅝, 10-40's 108; currency 6's 113.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi 91¼; Tennessee, 70⅝, 67; do, new, 69½; Virginia, new, 55; o old, 54; North Carolina, old, 37½; do, new, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 79½; Quicksilver 35¾; Adams Express 97½; Wells, Fargo & Co. 60; 76; American Merchants' Union 64½; United States do 73; Pacific Mail 38¾; New York Central 94½; Scrip 90½; Erie 49¾; do preferred 78¾; Harlem 119; o preferred 123; Reading 113⅝; Michigan Central 114; Cleveland & Pittsburg 99¾; Chicago & Northwestern 79¾; do preferred 91¾; Rock Island 113; Central Pacific 112; St. Paul 58¾; do preferred 79; Wabash 73¾; do preferred 88; Fort Wayne 96½; Terre Haute 27½; do preferred 65; Chicago & Alton 116; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 45¾; C. C. & C. 88½; Burlington & Quincy 135; Lake Shore 93; Panama 209; Illinois Central 139; Union Pacific 58¾; Central Pacific bonds 101¾; Union 91¾; Delaware & Lackawanna 110¾.

In a tariff discussion in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. Kerr very tersely illustrated the fallacy of, placing Coffee on the free list. The importation of Coffee during the calendar year 1871 was 321,686,767 pounds, equal to eight and a quarter pounds for each person in the country. The total importation is estimated at 353,725,017 in gold, and the duty @ 15 is 53 cents, being less than 20 ₱ cent. ad valorem; and it paid to the Treasury $9,651,601. It, therefore, cost the consumers per capita a trifle less than 25 cents. It is a revenue item, pure and simple; costs the people what it yields the Government. Let the wheels of all desirable articles, whether of domestic or foreign production, can a like amount of revenue at so small a cost to the people be obtained. Of the duties on Tea, he said —Let us take another class of taxation for comparison. In the calendar year 1871 the importation of Tea was 50,622,450 pounds, equal to one and a half pounds per capita, and the duty is fifteen cents per pound, yielding in revenue $8,943,321, so that the average cost of this duty per capita is just twenty-two and a half cents, and every dollar it costs the people it pays the Treasury. There is no possibility of imposing any tariff tax of this will pay so much in revenue and cost less to the people.—*New York Shipping List.*

Closing quotations as received by Jas T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	U. S. 10-40s	107¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy's	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy's	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy's	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	110¾	U. P. R. R.	

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 21, 187.

ASHES—Soda Ash continues scarce and in demand and prices are firm, but unchanged; common 7 cts; refined, 8; Nitrate, 5½; ots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted 5½@6½ for common to medium and 7@7½ for prime to choice.

APPLES—The market is quiet and unchanged; we can report regular sales at $3 ₱ bbl for common to medium and $4.50@5 for prime to choice. The supply although not ige is fully up to present requirements.

BEESWAX—There is a continued go demand for the better grades and with a limit supply prices are firm and well sustained; w continue to quote at 30@32 for prime to choice. Common butter is in good supply and dul;.

BEANS—The supply is light and p market is firmer and prices are a shade bet; we now quote at $2.50@2.75 ₱ bushel, for gd to prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and nchanged; small sales within the range of 6@8, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quote steady at 4½ cts ₱ lb, and $8,50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at from 12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; quoted at 20 cts by the car load at 25@3 cts additional for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8½, according to quality.

CANNED GOODS—Demand ⁊ but prices are unchanged; we continue to qte at $6@7 ₱ case; $4.50@5 for Tomatoes, and $6@6.50@7 for Corn, according to brand—some liders are asking $7 for Winslow's.

CHEESE—The effect of the "veaer" which is being manipulated in New York) visible in all the markets of the country, in se steady upward movement in prices. It isstimated that the total stock in the State of NeYork will not exceed 40,000 boxes, whereas ane same time last year it is said there were 3,000 boxes in the city of New York alone. Ane stated the other day, the bulk of the cheese is now in the hands of a few New York manipitors, and they are determined if possible to ee prices still higher.' So far, however, as omparket is concerned, trade is quiet, the enhand cost having cerned, trade is quiet, the enhand cost having checked the demand materilljnotwithstanding it cannot be laid down here in New York at present prices; dealers generly do not seem to have much confidence in the ure market, and in consequence are buying sparing hence the deconsequence are buying sparing hence the demand is comparatively light, and the volume of business small. Goshen is still oted in a jobbing way at 19@20 and Factory 17@18—the former is worth 20 in New York.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a derate jobbing demand for pitted halve Peachout prices are unchanged, 10@10½; mixed stock 8@8½; quarters, 7@7½—round lots ½ to 1 nt ₱ lb below above quotations. Apples unsiged; 7@8 for fair to good and 8½ for prime.

EGGS—There was quite an ace demand and sales were made readily at 22¿nd late in the day, some dealers put the price to 23. If the cold weather should not out, itexpected that 25 cts will be realized by Saturdnext.

FLOUR—Continues quiet ar devoid of a single new feature worthy of no; the demand is entirely local while prices rem unchanged. We continue to quote, in obbing way, at $7,40@7,60 for fair to gospring wheat; $7,75@7,80 for choice do; 7,50@7,75 for fair to good red winter wheat 1 $7,90@8 for choice. Rye Flour, $5,50.

FISH—Mackerel—No. 1 Shc $19; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14,50; 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge, $9. In half barrelquarters and kits the usual difference of 52 ₱ package. Lake and White Fish, $6,25; LaHerring $3,25, in hf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgiank, 6½@7; Grand Bank, 6@6¾.

GRAIN—There is not much liiry for Wheat and the market is quiet, and weduce our quotations to $1,60 for prime red, and $1,65 for white—the mills are reported as being pretty well stocked. The receipts of Oats have been comparatively light for some days past, and the market, in consequence, is a shade firmer; prices, however, are unchanged, 47@48 for mixed to prime white. Corn is also a shade firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts, but prices are not quotably higher; we continue to quote at 58@60. Rye is unchanged and quiet, 97@98 —a round lot might bring one dollar. Barley is quiet and unchanged; 75@80 for spring and 80 @85 for fall—sale two cars spring at 79. No. 2 spring was offered to-day at 50, in Chicago, and it is said that one of our brewers, within the past few days, bought 10,000 bushels at 49.

GROCERIES—The *Commercial*, of Wednesday, reported Coffee as being excited in the east, and having advanced half a cent, gold; we took occasion to pronounce the statement as being untrue, and we again reiterate that it was without the slightest foundation in fact. The New York *Shipping List*, of the 16th inst., conceded to be excellent authority, makes no mention whatever of the "excitement and advance" to which our cotemporary refers; and the Baltimore *American*, of the same date, also good authority, reports the Baltimore market as being "quiet and heavy." If there was any excitement in these markets, it seems very strange that neither of these journals knew anything about it, and, furthermore, no one here had any knowledge of it, except the parties who "fixed it up" for our Pittsburgh market. At the same time we stated that Coffee had declined 2@3 cts ₱ B, within the past two or three weeks, or from the highest point it touched; this our cotemporary also denies, and says "that there has been no decline to speak of here." Now the fact is not a merchant in the city but knows better than this. All of the eastern papers and circulars report a decline, and we have no hesitation in saying that Coffee can be laid down here today at least 2¼ cts ₱ B less than it would have cost three weeks ago. In regard to the future of the market, we do not profess to know much, but it is very certain that jobbers all over the country are afraid of it; this is very evident from the fact that they have been buying very sparingly of late, and the stock in the hands of importers is larger than it has been for several years, 212,000 bags, and steadily increasing—this, it must be borne in mind, does not include the stock in the hands of speculators and dealers. The insinuation thrown out that our article was suggested by some dealer who is "short," is entirely gratuitous. There is not much doubt, however, but that the party who has taken exception to the article in question is "long," and is interested in "bulling" the market—is apprehensive of a still further decline and is anxious to unload as soon as possible, and, judging from present indications, the sooner the better. Our remarks in regard to Sugar at the same time, were entirely correct; we stated that the market was weaker, and it is weak yet; Sugars, in the east, particularly refined goods, are a trifle lower than they were early in the week, and the brokers were soliciting orders to-day at a decline. In conclusion, we will take occasion to state that we are neither "short" on Coffee, Sugar or Cheese, and that we are not in the interest of anyone that is.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; Over proof, 27@28 ₱ lb.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¼. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; do A., 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C. 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾. Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HAY—There is a decided more inquiry, and prices are a shade better; we are reported sales of baled at $23@25 ₱ ton.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 85@87, and No. 2 at .63@65. Linseed Oil, 90@92.

ONIONS—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2,50@3,00 ₱ bbl.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 3½@3 cts ₱ B.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely and stocks are accumulating somewhat; prices, however, are unchanged. Sales of small lots at 75@ 80 cts ₱ bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6½ cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 7¾ cts; short rib, 8¼ cts; clear, 8¾ cts; sugar cured hams, 12. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11. Ham sausage, 15. Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ B.

SALT—Quiet and unchenged; $1,85 ₱ bbl, by the car load and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull but nominally unchanged; $5,75@6,00 for small lots. Timothy Seed also dull, small sales at $3,25—quoted at $2,90@3,00 in first hands. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at $2,20@2,25.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ B.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

Crude continues weak and prices have still further declined; sales—at Parker—in from three to six car lots, at $3,40. Refined—cargoes for March, 21 cts best bid; Beyond March no bids and no offers to sell. No improvement in business is expected until the complications in the oil regions become settled.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Eagle O W, account B's Duncan	672
Vesta O W, account H McKelvy	74
Liberty O W, account B S Duncan	74
Fairview O W, account T King	168
Aladdin O W, account J Clark	240
Howard & Co., account P P Barker	80
Howard & Co., account J K Barbour	80
Total	1,698

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March. 20.

National Oil Works, 399 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger 258 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Vesta Oil Works, 900 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,787 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to P. A. Davis & Co., Phila.

Ralston & W, 406 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Philad.

Total ..... 506 bbls.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK.—The market remains about in the same position as last noted. There is no inquiry except for such parcels as are required to meet the immediate wants of manufacturers, but the supply is very light, and holders refuse to dispose of stock except at very full prices. The agitation of the tariff question has also had a tendency to check transactions. The sales are 4,000 ℔s unwashed fleece at 52@56; 40,000 ℔s fall clip California, part slightly burry, 35@35½; 10,000 ℔s pulled do, 60; 10,000 ℔s super pulled, 80; 5,000 ℔s extra do, 80; 8,000 ℔s Nolls, 60@75; 5,000 ℔s Mestiza, 125; 63,000 ℔s Cape, 47½@49; 10,000 ℔s East India, 30@32; 100 bales Montevideo sheep skins, 37; 100,000 ℔s unwashed fleece, 5,000 ℔s combings pulled, and to arrive 300 bales Montevideo and Mestiza, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little doing, and prices favor buyers. The closing figures were: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83@85c; full blood merino fleece, 83@85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 82@85c; common fleeces, 75@80c. Tub washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 94@95c; well washed, 85@90c; fair ordinary, 80@83c; low or burry, 68@70. Domestic pulled, extra merino, 78@80c; city super, 78@83c; western, 70@75c. California fine fall clip, 37@40c; medium fall clip 40@45c; burry fall clip, 29@35c. Colorado and New Mexico, 35@40c. Mixed and medium, choice selected, 48@55c; fine and medium, washed, 46 @53c; common washed, 43@45c; black, 35@37c; unwashed, 35@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 43@47c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@47c; low, 36@40c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—There continues quite an active inquiry for Scotch Pig, and, the stock being very much reduced, prices have further appreciated, closing at 349 for Eglinton, and 350 for Glengarnock, with very little to be had at these prices; the sales are 150 tons Eglinton, to arrive, at 349; and 100 do Glengarnock, on private terms. American is in light supply and good demand at the advance noted in our last; sales have been made of 200 tons No. 1 Poughkeepsie at $48@49; 100 do No. 2 do, $47; and 500 do No. 1 Lehigh, $50. Wrought Scrap continues in request, and we notice sales of 350 tons from yard at $60@60,50 ₱ ton. There has been considerable inquiry for new Rails, and English are a trifle higher, but we hear of no sales of consequence; we quote Welsh at $66@68 gold, and American at $76@80 currency, according to location of mill; 1000 tons old Double-headed sold, to arrive, on private terms. Refined Bar, from stores, continues very firm at our quotations, as also the Mills. Rowland (Philadelphia) asks 4 5-10 cents—100 tons English Refined, assorted Bar sold to arrive, at 295 currency. Russia sheet is quiet, but firm—250 packs sound and stained sold on private terms. Common Black Sheets are firm at our quotations. Orders taken in England for Iron to come here, 6 mos. ago, are not yet filled.—*Shipping List.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.		cars.
Nimick Co, metal ..11	Lewis, B & D, metal	1
Hallman & H, metal	11	J. Wood Son & Co. o	2
Wm. Smith, metal..	5	J. A. Caughey, ore..	1
Total			31

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furn Co ore,	11	Brown & Co., ore ..	2
Graff, B & Co., ore..	3	Reese, G & Co., met.	2
J. Moorhead, metal	1	Kloman, C & Co ore.	3
Jones & L, metal..	1	Lucy Furnace, ore..	3
Zug & Co., metal..	1	Zug & Co., ore	2
Shoenberger B& Co o	9		
Total			38

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Jones & L, metal....	2	J. Moorhead, metal.	1
Total			3

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. Moorhead, metal.	10	J. W. Porter, metal.	3
J. Reamer, metal....	11	J. A. Caughey, met.	1
R. Wister, metal....	8	Moorhead & Co., met	1
Total			34

WEST PENN R. R.

Graff, B & Co., met.	5	Spang, C & Co., met	15
Total			20

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 21—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92¾; account, 92⅝@93; 5-20's of '62, 92¾; '65, 93½; '67, 93¼; 10-40's, 89½.

PARIS, March 21.—Rentes 59f 57c.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 11@11¼d. California white wheat 11s 9d; red spring 10s 9d@11s; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25@26s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Pork 53s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 21.—Petroleum 45f.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton more active; sales of 4,000 bales middling upland at 22½c. Flour a trifle better; superfine western and State $6,00@6,30; common to good extra $6,50@6,80; good to choice $6,85@7,45; white wheat western extra $7,50@8,00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 87@87½c. Wheat advanced; No. 2 spring $1,53; amber red western $1,66@1,70; amber western $1,73@1,74. Rye dull; western 88@89c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn advanced; new western mixed afloat at 70½@71c. Oats active; western 53½@ 55½c; Ohio 55@56c. Hay and hops unchanged. Eggs 20@22c. Coffee quiet; Rio 17¾@20c. Sugar less active; fair to good refining 8¾@9½c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 55@69c. Petroleum crude 12¾c. Turpentine quiet at 67½@68c. Pork more active; new mess $12,85@13,00; prime $11,00; new prime mess $13,00; mess April $13,00; August $13,50. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs $6,50@ 6,62. Cut meats steady; hams 8¼@9¼c; shoulders 6@6c. Middles dull; western long and short clear 7c; bellies 7¾c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam 9¾c, kettle 9¼c. Butter quiet; western 11@23c. Cheese quiet at 14@20c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Dry goods: among general jobbers in dry goods, the business is moderately active, while, among clothiers, weather operates against active inquiry. The market, on the whole, is in a healthy condition. The leading makes of fancy prints are in good request at 11¼c, while some choice styles of colorings are now being sold at 12c. Hamilton & Company's Delaines 20c; do scarlet do 22c, and Tycoons 25c; Manchester Broeades 26c; do Diamond Delaine 24½c; do Royal Cords 3-4 widths 27½c; do Satine dregsuits 27½c; do Bath Suitings 12c; Pacific Mills' Plaids and mixtures and Japanese stripes 21c; do Imperial Repps 25c; do Anilines 22c; do Armures 20c; Atlantic Delaine Company's lustre plaids 23½c; do Guinie lustre 27½c; do Imperial Cords 27½c; do Corded Repps 25c; do Chene mixtures 25c; do Chene stripes 22½c; do figured Orientals 20c; Glasgow ginghams 12½ @13½c; Gloucester do 11½c; Bates' do 14c; Lancaster 13,000 bags, and steadily increasing—this, it must be borne in mind, does not include the stock in the hands of speculators and dealers. The insinuation thrown out that our article was suggested by some dealer who is "short," is entirely gratuitous. There is not much doubt, however, but that the party who has taken exception to the article in question is "long," and is interested in "bulling" the market—is apprehensive of a still further decline and is anxious to unload as soon as possible, and, judging from present indications, the sooner the better. Our remarks in regard to Sugar at the same time, were entirely correct; we stated that the market was weaker, and it is weak yet; Sugars, in the east, particularly refined goods, are a trifle lower than they were early in the week, and the brokers were soliciting orders to-day at a decline. In conclusion, we will take occasion to state that we are neither "short" on Coffee, Sugar or Cheese, and that we are not in the interest of anyone that is.

Ginie cottons were dull and unchanged; low middling 21c.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Cotton steady; middling 21¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 21.—1 car lumber, Hill, Patterson & Co; 1 do do, R P Kergan; 1 do do, South Side Planing Mill; 2 do do, G A Mundorff; 1 do ontons, 1 do apples, Aiken & Wallace; 1 do lumber E Graham; 1 do do, J & A Hays; 1 do do Heath & Speer; 20 pails tobacco, J W Barker; 12 pkgs bx stuff, Addison Ely; 41 bxs s machines, Smith &F; 1 bx organ, L R Norton; 16 do h ware, M S Clapp; 5 hf bbls butter, J A Graff; 2 bgs a butter, Woodworth & D; 24 bxs ink, G A Kelly; 11 racks frames, Pickersgill, L & Co; 30 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 25 cases tobacco, J S Dilworth; 28 bxs ink, Henderson & Co; 20 do do, S P Shriver; 100 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Mfg Co; 1 car wheat, J Graham; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 1 do do, J Rose; 1 do kegs, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1ot empty ale bbls, J Rhodes; 1ot produce, 7 bbls ctc, Voigt, M & Co; 2 casks cheese, J A Graff; 13 frames, W B McLean; 28 bbls apples, J A Bryan; 20 do flour, W Welsh; 1 car clay, Rees, Graff & Co; 51 sacks oats, McBaine & Anjer; 100 bxs c berries, Jas Dilworth; 100 do do, Carpender & S; 50 do do, Loh, Son & Co; 5 cars oil bbls, B D Moore; 76 bgs c corn, J Rhode; 50 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, P Duff & Son; 150 sks c corn, 125 do oats, J Rose; 12 tes hams, Spang, C & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do beans, Houck, J & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 21.—2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 1 car oats, M F Herron; 25 bbls flour, Schmelbach & Hyle; 80 sks do, Becker & Orr; 1 do wig; 2 bbls d apples, 2½ do do, 4 tubs butter, J A Graff; 1 bx bacon, Head & Metzgar; 29 sks oats, 6 do rye, Kell & Ritchart; 4 sks seed, E Moye & Co; 2 bxs lamp chimneys, J P Smith & Co; 2 bbls tin ware, G W Stevenson; 1 bdl hames, Thos Hare & Bro; 3 doz riddles, Logan, Gregg & Co; 4½ do do, P H Laufman & Co; 8 do do, Whitmore, Weil, D & Co; 1 car corn, Woodworth & D; 174 sks oats, Laing & McKallip; 50 bbls flour, 1ot feed, W H Nantker & Son; 1 car corn, Black & Hammett; 1000 lgth do, D G Stewart; 1 car wheat, McHenry & Hood; 3 bxs wood, J G Young & Son; 12 bdls willows, 2 do wood, Mrs E Becher; 10 reels rope, J B Sneathen & Co; 2 bbls oil, New Castle Mfg Co; 1 hhd tobacco, Weymond & Bro; 1 iron safe, R J Anderson.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 21.—15 bbls potatoes, J Hinkle; 15 do do, S Hare & Son; 100 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 52 bdls carriage hard ware, Hare & Bro; 48 do do, M Whinney & Co; 200 bgs oats, 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 200 bgs oats, 2 cars corn, W Welsh & Co; 300 bbls flour, D Wallace; 2 cars ore, J Wood, Son & Co; 1 do do, J A Caughey; 1 do staves, F Kober; 13 bgs rags, H A McClellan; 4 sks clover seed, Woodworth & Davidson; 11 do do, H Rea Jr; 35 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 1 pkgs butter, D Boxmyer; 10 bbls flour, 14 tubs butter, Loh & Cooley; 5 do do, W H Graff & Co; 15 kegs s butter, 70 bgs potatoes, 3 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 4 sks timothy seed, 2 do beans, 4 bbls butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 bbls apples, Jas O'Brien; 3 kegs s butter, P Duff & Son; 5 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs butter, 2 bbls low flour, J A Graff & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 1 pkg butter, H Rea Jr; 13 cks shoulders, Shomaker & Co; 30 tubs butter, Woodworth & D; 25 bxs hops, Dilworth Bros; 8 pkgs liquor, J Klinordlinger; 4 do alcohol, Harris & Ewing; 25 bbls h wines, J McCullough; 10 bbls spirits, Marshall Bro; 14 pkgs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 50 bbls lub oil, W C Van.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 21.—Superior I Co, 7 cars limestone; Geo W Hubley, 50 step ladders; S M Cummings, 1 bx h ware; Guy Freeborn & Sons, 15 doz w rims; C Reed & Co, 3 bbls soap; S Moon, 1 hf bbl butter, 2 bbls g apples; M Sprat, 40 bxs lnk; W H McClintock, 29 do do; L Coman, 45 bxs corn soap; J B Ingham & Son, 1 car lumber; Reed Bros, 2 do do; C G McMillen, 55 pcs e flues; Isaac Stern, 1 bbl brandy; J Lockhart, 2 do cracker, 2 cases do, 1 keg p butter, 1 bbl c wheat; C Yeager, 1 bbl flour, 2 sks do, 2 bgs feed; Geo W Stevenson, 1 box cutlery; F W Gerdis, 1 car f clay; Voeghtley, Kopp & Co, 214 bgs oats; Johnson & Co, 1 car lime; M Weil & Co, 1 car baled hay; Lewis, Bailey, D & Co, 1 car hoops; N Ticker, 1 car s heading; J Oseeh, 5 casks cheese, 1 bx do, 1 keg butter; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 1 car pipe; G o Stewart, 1 car ear corn; J M Hemphill, 1 car heading.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 21.—*Local.*—10 cars lumber, Reed Bros; 3 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do do, Hoop, Jones & Co; 1 car line, Lappe & Hax; 15 cars metal, Spang, C & Co; 4 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Campbell & G; 3 bxs eggs, 1 do butter, Captain Hazlett; 3 bxs eggs, J Kreiling; 11 bbls wine, W Evert; 30 bgs wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B; 36 doz brooms, H R McClellan.

Through.—2 bbls molasses, W Ralston; 9 bxs shoes, H Meyer; 1 bag coffee, A Dravo; 1 rolls carpet, Weily Bro; 6 bgs coffee, 3 bbls molasses, W Sedden; 1 do do, D Hursh; 10 bbls plaster, F W Gerdis; 2 bgs coffee, 1 hbl molasses, 2 pkgs raisins, H Walker, 5 bgs coffee, 2 bbls molasses, 1 hhd molasses, Kilmeyer; 9 pkgs groceries, E Sidel; 7 do do, J English.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY March 21.—19 cars coal, Coleman, R & Co; 27 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 72 do do, S M Kier & Co; 1 car junk, McCullough, S & Co; 14 bdls hides, J Hammett & Son; 112 bbls tar, Moorehouse & F.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with but little over three feet in the channel last evening. Weather yesterday clear and cold—however, we think that the cold snap is about over. The Allegheny is again frozen over at this point—the fourth or fifth time this winter.

No arrivals or departures excepting the Monongahela river packets.

The Juniata, which boat left here on Wednesday afternoon, was reported wind-bound at Rochester, yesterday morning.

Capt. Blackmore has disposed of his interest in the new towboat Smoky City to Riddle, Coleman & Co., of this city, at the rate of $72,000.

The R. H. Durfee, Capt. Coulson, and Superanza, Capt. Anawalt, are loading for St. Louis and Missouri river.

The Western, Capt. S. B. Coulson's new mountain steamer, is rapidly approaching completion. The Superior will depart for New Orleans on the first water.

—The following are extracts from the New Orleans *Times'* court report, of Saturday last: Wm. Patterson vs. Steamer Belle Ida. In this case the libel to sell the boat was sustained, and there being no objection the sale was made absolute, and it was ordered that the said steamboat be sold by the Marshal after ten days' notice, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited in the Registry, subject to the order of the Court. In the case of A. Woodman vs. steamer W. F. Curtis, on a rule taken it was ordered that the said boat be sold after five days' notice.

—The Vicksburg *Times* of Wednesday says: Business was not so active on the landing as should be expected on the departing day of steamers representing two of our most important southern trades. Rates are firm, and upward may be found the cause. Tonnage is not abundant, and the carrying capacity of the railroads is much restricted by blockades south, so that we may expect better trips for steamers departing later in the week. Louisville is howling for more tonnage.

—The Vicksburg *Times* of Saturday says: "There is a rumor that Vicksburg is suffering from a scarcity of coal. This is erroneous, and highly detrimental to the interest of our coal dealers. We can positively state, upon information derived from Mr. Wm. Coakley, who ought to know, that there are at present over 200,000 bushels of the 'black diamonds' on hand in Vicksburg, and tows coming night and day; so our steamboatmen need have but little fear but they will fine a sufficient supply at our landing at all times."

—The following steamers are advertised for sale by the United States Marshal at New Orleans: The Richmond, Sabine, Henry Ames, Juniata, Belle Ida and Cornelia. The Gov. Allen and Kate Dale, which are now in the possession of the United States Marshal, will probably soon be relieved.

—The Evansville *Journal* of yesterday says: "There is no relief for the accumulation of New Orleans freight, and shippers are anxious to send forward these produce. Rates to New Orleans yesterday ranged at 42½@ ewt on pound freights; 85c on flour; pork, $1,25; wheat, 8@.

—Freights from Cairo to Memphis are offering freely at from 22 to 20 cents ₱ 100 ℔s, and 40 cents ₱ bbl, for flour and meal.

—A large quantity of old railroad iron for the Ohio river lies on the levee at Vicksburg awaiting shipment.

—Boats from Johnsonville we have telegraphic advices of a big rise in Tennessee river.

—The Kate Kinney has been conditionally sold to parties at Evansville for $18,000.

STEAM PUMPS.

JOHN M. COOPER,

No. 882 Penn Street.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES THIS DAY (Wednesday) 4 P. M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN ..... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

mh18 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NORTHWESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

For Missouri River, Fort Benton and all Intermediate Landings.

Leaves Pittsburgh, March 20—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID

Passenger Steamer

E. H. DURFEE.

WM. CHAMBERS ..... Commander.

J. W. CHAMBERS ..... Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh April 2—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID

Passenger Steamer

WESTERN.

S. B. COULSON ..... Commander.

J. TODD ..... Clerk.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE,

mh7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger Packet

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON ..... Commander,

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

fe22:194

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.—The new and splendid steamer

EXPORTER,

CAPT. JOHN A. WILLIAMS,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on

WEDNESDAY, March 20th.

For freight, apply on board or to

GEO. R. GILHEST & CO.

fe10 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Jas. Gallagher's

MERCHANT TAILORING

Establishment,

No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.)

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as to the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Mehlenbacher, the experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York. mh10:mdd

NEW WINTER GOODS.

A splendid stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

Just received by

HENRY MEYER, Merchant Tailor,

mr29 73 Smithfield street.

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as they are sent. Also, a good stock of ever

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—Four rooms on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. These rooms are desirable for offices. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Boy Wanted.—To make himself generally useful in our Composing Room. One with some experience in a printing office preferred. Make application between two and five o'clock this afternoon.

The Steamer Exporter.—Capt. John A. Williams, owing to the rapid falling of the river, and not sufficent water to go round to the Mononghela wharf, has concluded to load the Exporter at the Allegheny wharf, foot of Fourth street, where the wharfage is good and Mr. John Bird and Willie Rees, clerks, will be on hand to receive.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss Melvanie, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Robert M. C. Dowley, Leesville, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Eliza A. Jackson, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., 3c; Mary McSinger, 3c; Mrs. Mary Conway, Kittanning, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Lizzie Hoffman, Nobbstown, Pa., 3c; J. Alter, Brownsville, Pa., 3c; J. C. McCabe, Broadhead, Pa., 1c;

Y. M. C. A.

The Bible Class and Teacher's Meeting this (Friday) evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. will be conducted by W. J. Jackson, Superintendent of Liberty M. E. School. Teachers and all interested in the study of the lessons are invited to attend.

Probable Child Murder.

About eight o'clock last evening the dead body of a new-born babe was found, wrapped in an old garment, in an out-house on Charles alley, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, in the Twelfth ward. The attention of Lieut. Hager, of the Mayor's police, was directed to it, and the remains were brought to the Central Station-house. The police authorities are investigating the affair.

War Department—Signal Service U. S. Army.

Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of commerce.

MARCH, 21st, 1872, 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	RISE.	FALL.
	Feet.	In's. Feet. In's.
Cairo	0	0 0 4
Cincinnati	0	0 0 5
Louisville	0	0 0 5
Memphis	0	5 0 0
Nashville	0	0 1 0
New Orleans	0	1 0 0
Pittsburgh	0	0 0 6
Shreveport	0	0 0 3
St. Louis	0	0 0 1
Vicksburg	0	7 0 0

False Statements.

It is rare that a man can be found, who will make false and fraudulent statements to a person who is inspecting the goods which he is exposing for sale. Such a man's business life would necessarily be a very short one. A system has however sprung up amongst us of hiring men to do this kind of work. We refer to the city canvassers for some of our sewing machine agents. These men will make all sorts of extravagant ridiculous statements to effect sales, and will sometimes falsify facts. The Singer Machine resorts to no such "dodges" to secure public patronage, as it employs no canvassers. It can alway been seen at the establishment of Straw & Morton, 20 No. Sixth street, and tested. If it is not all its agents claim for it, on the floor of the store, they will not press a person to purchase.

List of United States Patents.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 711, G STREET, WASHINGTON D. C., SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

124,686.—Fence Post—Joel F. Keeler, Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,688.—Mode of Coking Fusil Coal—George Lander, Irwin, Pa.

124,689.—Mode of Coking Fusil Coal—George Lander, Irwin, Pa.

124,—Grain Drill—William Weusthoff and Tempest G. Troup, Dayton, Ohio, assignors to Farmers' Friend Manufacturing Company, same place.

124,731.—Hub for Carriage Wheels—Johnville P. Fowler, Alliance, Ohio.

124,742.—Safety Guard for Tubing of Artesian Wells—Alexander S. Hill, Pleasantville, Pa.

124,768.—Man-Hole Cover for Oil Tanks—Henry S. Snyder, Williamsport, Pa.

124,785—Dinner Pot—Abraham F. Wolf, Beaver Falls, Pa.

124,776.—Clamp—George F. Almy, Toledo, Ohio, assignor to himself and H. M. Clark, same place.

124,777.—Hydrant—George C. Balley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,784.—Safe—Michael C. Boyer, Norristown, Pa.

124,492.—Safety Valve—John R. Cazier, North East, Pa.

124,863.—Machine for Bending Rake Teeth and other Articles—James Sudgen and Edmund J. Sudgen, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening—A Large Number of Contracts Awarded—The Third Street Sewer to be Built Entirely of Stone.

A meeting of the Street Committee of City Councils was held last evening, at which an unusually large amount of business was transacted, among the most important of which was the awarding of the following contracts:

Ninth Street Pipe Sewer, Martin Joyce; at $2.25 per foot.

Grading, paving and curbing of Hatfield street, Bracken & Co. Grading, 22 cents per yard; paving, $1.60 per yard; curbing, 70 cents; crossing, 68 cents.

De Villiers street, E. J. Edwards. Grading, 28 cents per yard.

Thirty-ninth street, Bracken & Co. Grading, 18 cents per yard; paving, 88 cents; curbing, 66 cents, and crossings, 59 cents.

Thirty-eight street, James Hastings, grading 30 cents; paving, $2.05; curbing, 70 cents; crossings, 60 cents.

Race street, K. Bracken, grading, 22 cents; paving, 99 cents; curbing, 65 cents; crossings, 60 cents.

Young's alley, J. Booth, grading, 30 cents; paving, 98 cents; crossings, 60 cents.

A number of bids were received for the Thirty-third street sewer, proposing to construct it one-half brick and one-half stone. A party was present, however, who made a proposal to construct the sewer entirely of stone. After some discussion, it was decided to build it entirely of stone, but to invite further proposals. The sewer is to be eight by ten feet in dimensions.

The plan of the Grant street sewer was reconsidered, and it was decided to change it from pipe to a three foot brick sewer. Further proposals are to be invited for this improvement also.

A sub-committee was appointed to consider the propriety of straightening and improving of Second avenue.

It was also decided to instruct the Street Commissioner to put down an iron culvert at the corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The following sentences were passed by Mayor Blackmore at the Police Court yesterday morning. To the Workhouse.—May Catlin, for disorderly conduct, six months; Philotus Davis and Mary Harris, on the same ground, thirty days each; William Fricker, for vagrancy, sixty days; William Miller, vagrancy, thirty days; William Daisy, drunkenness, thirty days. Aside from these there were some fifteen cases, the penalties inflicted varying from one to ten dollars and costs, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Peter Corey, who was charged with feloniously cutting Joseph Holtzman on the 24th of February last, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, the injured man having so far recovered as to be able to appear at the Mayor's office. The hearing resulted in the committal of Corey for trial at Court, in default of $3,000 bail.

A somewhat complicated case has been brought to the attention of Alderman McMasters. The prosecutor is Jeremiah Holland, a resident of Virgin alley, the defendant's officers John Moore, Nathan Gibbon and John Stax and the charge assault and battery. Holland alleges that his boy did not come home till late on monday evening, and upon his mother's administering to him a slight castigation, he cried "murder." This brought the officers, who took the whole party to the Central Station House. The officers state that the boy referred to is sixteen years of age; that when they went to the house to quell the disturbance, the "boy" fought the officers vigorously. Warrants have been issued in the case, and the matter will be investigated.

Officer Moore, one of the defendants in the above case, came before Mayor Blackmore, and made an information charging Jeremiah Holland with selling liquor without license. Officers Johnson also charges Mary Holland with assault and battery. The parties were arrested, and will have a hearing to-day.

Thomas Wagner, was arrested yesterday and committed to the Station-house for a hearing, on a charge of abusing his wife. The parties reside in Virgin alley.

Alderman McMasters committed James Hart to jail for trial at Court, on a charge of surety of the peace and malicious mischief, the prosecutor being Robert Hart, brother to the accused.

The same magistrate sent T. F. Warren, of Allegheny, to jail, to await trial at Court, on charges of assault and battery, surety of the peace, and desertion and abandonment. The wife of the accused is prosecutrix.

Edward Johnson is charged with disturbing a religious meeting at Sewickley. Albert Field is the prosecutor, and Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, the magistrate to whom the case has been entrusted. Johnson has been sent for.

Deputy Mayor Nichols had before him three men, named respectively John Server, James Burnes and James Miles, charged, on oath of officers Cell and Martin, with reckless driving on Penn avenue. The first two named were fined $5 and costs, and the third $3 and costs.

United States Watch Company.—This Company, we observe, continues to hold the leading position among American manufacturers; at the fairs held in different parts of the country, the fairs held in different parts of the country, where there has been great competition in this line, the Marion (Giles, Wales & Co.,) United States Watches, have been regarded as greatly superior in every particular to any on exhibition, and have been awarded the first premiums over all competitors in every fair where they have been exhibited.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Liability of Endorsers.

RECOVERING ON NOTES.

The Oil Men's Suit.

McCLURKAN VERSUS LOCKHART & FREW.

The Case Concluded.

CHARGE OF JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The cases of Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co., which have been so fully reported in our columns, and which have excited so much interest among business men and the public generally, were brought to a close yesterday. Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, who presided at the trial, delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—The issue now being tried, involves the discrimination of seven different actions in which Samuel McClurkan and Samuel McClurkan as Trustees of the Fort Pitt Banking Company, are plaintiffs, and Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co. are defendants.

The origin of these several suits are eight certain promissory notes in letters and figures as follows, viz.:

$5,000. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Five months after date I promise to pay to the order of Byers & Co., five thousand dollars, without defalcation. Value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment December 29, 1870.

$4,000. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew four thousand dollars, without defalcation. Valued received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment Jan'y 28, 1871.

$3,500. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Five months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew thirty-five hundred dollars, without defalcation. Value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Endorsed—Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment Dec. 29, 1870.

$6,000. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew six thousand dollars, without defalcation. Value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Endorsed—Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment 28th January, 1871.

$6,000. PITTSBURGH, August 16, 1870.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew six thousand dollars, without defalcation. Value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Endorsed—Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment 29th December, 1870.

$10,000. PITTSBURGH, September 17, 1870.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew ten thousand dollars, without defalcation. Value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., D. Hostetter.

This note was protested for non-payment 20th January, 1871.

$7,000. PITTSBURGH, September 26, 1870.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew seven thousand dollars, without defalcation. Value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., D. Hostetter.

This notes was protested for non-payment 28th January, 1871.

Each of these, as above enumerated and sued upon, is what is known to the law as "negotiable" or commercial paper, from the Latin word "*negotium*"—"business," and this character is always given to notes and paper of this description, because they deal with the word "order"—which words you will have observed these notes all contain—the faculty and capacity of entering by indorsement into commercial "business" as instruments of the greatest possible advantage and importance. It is in the faculty by which all the rights of one party may be transferred to another, without being clogged with the defences to which it may be liable, that we find the value of commercial paper.

Another peculiar and very important feature incident to paper of this character and class—and to which I beg to call your especial attention, with a suggestion that you will not forget for a moment until the case is completed and you are ready to render your verdict, for it enters into the very heart and marrow of this controversy—and the presumptions of the law, when paper such as this in suit is found in possession of any holder. These presumptions are

First, That he is a *bona fide* holder, i. e., a holder in "good faith."

Second, That he is a holder for value, and before maturity, and

Third, That the holder received it in the ordinary, usual and proper course of his business.

These we say are the presumptions of the law, and hence the burden of proof rests upon the party challenging to rebut and overcome them. These presumptions which the law makes in favor of negotiable paper are in order to facilitate its transfer in the commercial world, by giving it the character of a safe security in all hands through which it passes.

I have been thus particular, gentlemen of the jury, in giving to you in some detail the character and attributes of negotiable or commercial paper, that you may give my suggestions practical application to the cases we are now considering.

The paper here and now sued and sought to be recovered upon, is negotiable or commercial paper, such as we have described, and is entitled to all the presumptions of the law, which we have just enumerated, apply and attach to him and his possession, and if these defendants allege and seek to overcome them, the whole burden of so doing is devolved by the law upon them.

That in order to carry on their operations upon the scale described, a large amount of money was necessary. That to raise the money resort was had to a loan based upon the credit of these defendants and Dr. David Hostetter, all, as we have just suggested, members of this association or partnership, known as "The Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company."

That in order to give this effort a practical shape and direction six negotiable notes of fifty thousand dollars each were executed. Two of them drawn by Lockhart & Frew, of these defendants; two by Byers & Company, of these defendants, and two by Dr. David Hostetter.

These notes were filled up —— December, 1869. They were at the date and time of their execution filled up as to the amount fifty thousand dollars each, but were in blank as to the day of the month, and also as to the time of payment.

They were payable to the order of ——— and by ——— duly indorsed as also by Dr. ———.

So and thus executed they were by common consent put into the hands of Dr. David Hostetter, who was Treasurer of the Association, and who, in company with Mr. Alex. Nimick, as it would seem (although Mr. Joseph Fleming thinks he was the Doctor's traveling companion) one of the defendants and of the firm of Byers & Co., took the notes to Philadelphia with collaterals, to be negotiated, if possible for the benefit of the Association.

It was discovered upon arriving at Philadelphia that for some cause or other—possibly because they were too large—their negotiation was impracticable, and upon the morning of Christmas, 1869, they were all brought back to Pittsburgh by Dr. Hostetter. These notes, so brought back unused, have in the end proved themselves to be the very "apple of discord" between the parties; and from them, together with an alleged violated engagement entered into on or about 1st December, 1870, by which each of these defendants and Doctor Hostetter were to meet and take up one hundred thousand dollars of certain specified paper, all figuring this and other litigation between these parties.

These defendants claim that, in violation of plighted faith, Dr. Hostetter, one year after their date, as they allege, took these fifty thousand dollar notes (or two drawn by Lockhart & Frew and the two drawn by Byers & Co.,) to the Fort Pitt Banking Company—of which incorporated association or partnership he was a member and managing Director—and in a manner and under circumstances which you have had fully detailed to you by the witnesses, filled up the blanks in these notes, had them discounted by the Bank, the money passed to his credit, and with these proceeds arranged with the plaintiff, Samuel McClurkan—who, they say, in this particular was the mere agent of, and so far bound by—Dr. Hostetter to go to John Moorhead and the Mechanics' Bank, and William B. Holmes, lift the notes now in suit with the moneys of these defendants thus and so obtained, some of them, at least those of the Mechanics' Bank, being notes which he himself had under the agreement of 1st December, 1870, and to which I have already alluded, agreed to protect. They claim, therefore, to have a good defense upon this state of facts under the law, which, if they allege and so have urged, must be considered as established to your satisfaction. They claim that Samuel McClurkan and Dr. David Hostetter are one and the same person in truth and in fact. That they had no legal right to enter into such an arrangement at all. That it was a fraudulent combination and a conspiracy to the prejudice of these defendants, in derogation of law and of their legal rights, and of plighted faith, upon an implied between parties, and ifso foundby you as a fact, cannot be sustained under the law by a verdict in the plaintiff's favor at your hand. More especially and particularly do they claim this as a complete defense at law if you should find that the money used by Samuel McClurkan in the purchase or discount of the notes in suit was the money realized by the discount of the four fifty thousand dollar notes, or was the money of Dr. David Hostetter himself, supplied by him to McClurkan, the plaintiff, thus simply constituting him his agent in the premises, and so doing by another what he could not under the law as between partners do himself.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the plaintiff denies *in toto* each and all of the important allegations constituting these defences. He admits that Dr. Hostetter did retain and have discounted the four fifty thousand dollar notes spoken of. He claims that Dr. Hostetter always held them, and had a right to hold and use them as collaterals to protect himself for large disbursements made for and on account of these defendants and other members of the "Petroleum Oil Company." That he had them discounted by the Fort Pitt Banking Company for that purpose and used the proceeds to protect his paper, issued by him in Philadelphia, in a large amount for the association; and he further asserts that not one dollar of this money so discounted by the Fort Pitt Bank for Dr. Hostetter ever was used by him to purchase the notes in controversy; but these notes were the same were purchased in ways and by means detailed by himself upon the stand, when under examination by the defendants themselves. He further claims that he was not the agent of Dr. Hostetter in the premises, but a joint owner with these notes with his own money, before maturity for full value, from parties holding them, without taint or prejudice, and to all whose right by purchase he became the successor; and that amongst these rights and privileges which the law accords to him is the right to elect whom he shall sue; that he has so elected—that he has sued these defendants, who were in law liable upon the paper in this case, and that in the exercise of his privilege as holder and owner for value and in good faith, he has not thus far seen proper to sue Dr. Hostetter, another indorser.

Such, gentlemen, in a word, is the briefest possible outline which I can give you of the leading facts of this case, and you can not be more gratified than I that I have reached the conclusion of this prolonged recital. I will now, briefly as I can, proceed to the applications—under the various points of law submitted by the learned counsel respectively—of those legal principles, which, we trust, you will accept as a court, will control you in their application.

The learned counsel for the plaintiffs ask us to instruct you as a matter of law as follows:

1. That there is no evidence in this case which would warrant the jury in finding that the plaintiff, Samuel McClurkan, or the Fort Pitt Banking Company, used the money of the defendants or of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, in the discount or purchase of the notes in suit or any of them.

Answer to the plaintiff's *first* point;

This point is refused. There is some evidence —wholly circumstantial, it is true—but still some evidence which I will leave the jury to pass upon. I have said it is wholly circumstantial, and so it certainly is, and it is my duty in this connection also to say that it is met by the absolute and unqualified denial of Samuel McClurkan, Dr. David Hostetter, and his ship—but of this I do not speak with certainty) that D. Loet Wilson, the cashier of the Fort Pitt Banking Company. Both Messrs. McClurkan and Dr. Hostetter, however, do assert, and did as witnesses upon the stand—one of them, Mr. McClurkan, one of the defendants themselves—that not one dollar of the proceeds of the four fifty thousand dollar notes ever was received by him for any such purpose; and Dr. Hostetter, called by the plaintiffs, is equally positive in his denial of the same fact, and goes on further to state that instead of being so used, and for the purposes claimed by defendant, it was in large part, if not wholly, used by him in the city of Philadelphia in protecting paper issued by himself a long time prior thereto, and which, after various renewals, fell due shortly thereafter, to wit: in and during the winter and spring of 1871.

It will be for you to say which evidence you will believe; the alleged condition of circumstances upon which alone the defendants rely, for they adduce no positive evidence upon the subject, or the absolute and unqualified denial of Samuel McClurkan and Dr. David Hostetter, the three gentlemen of whose reputation as truthful and truth-telling witnesses you will be the judges.

In this connection, and whilst answering this point, for it is legitimately suggested, and properly, under it, where the question of circumstantial evidence necessarily becomes the subject of discussion, I deem it my duty to say that while offers in many cases purely circumstantial evidence is stronger and more convincing and satisfactory than absolute assertion or positive testimony, there are a few rules touching it which the law suggests, and which jurors likely to be impressed or influenced by it should always consider.

1st. The facts and circumstances relied upon should be satisfactorily established.

2d. They—such as are relied upon—should all point or tend to the conclusion sought to be enforced by them.

3d. They should be inconsistent with any other conclusion.

Tested by these rules, gentlemen, how do the circumstances of this case as to this fact commend themselves to you?

Are they all satisfactorily proved?

Do they all tend to the conclusion, and only to the conclusion, that these notes in suits were purchased with the proceeds, or a portion of the proceeds, of the four fifty thousand dollar notes?

Are they inconsistent with any other theory or conclusion?

If you can, as jurors, answer each and all of these questions in the affirmative, it will, of course, be your privilege as also your duty to find accordingly, and against the absolute and unqualified assertion of Samuel McClurkan, Dr. Hostetter and you may find D. Leet Wilson; but, if you cannot, it will be equally your privilege and duty to disregard the circumstances and sustain and believe these gentlemen that the notes were not purchased as claimed against the defendant, out and of the proceeds, or a part of the proceeds of the four fifty thousand dollar notes. I will add further in this connection, and under this point that as I already stated in your hearing, in these institutions the plaintiffs being the holders of the notes in controversy, all the presumptions of the law are that they were purchased by the plaintiff's money, and that the burden of overcoming these presumptions rests upon the defendants who claim and allege the contrary.

2. That as respects the note for $7,000 discounted by the Fort Pitt Banking Company, on the first day of December, 1870, no evidence has been given to contradict or impeach the title of said company thereto, or their right to recover on said note.

This point is affirmed.

3. That in no possible aspect of the case can Lockhart & Frew avail themselves, as a defense to the $10,000 note (formerly held by John Moorhead) of the alleged agreement whereby said named firm, Byers & Co. and Dr. Hostetter were severally to take up $100,000 of paper; because by the terms of said agreement they, Lockhart & Frew, were bound to lift that note.

This point is refused.

4. That the Mechanics' Bank, William Holmes and John Moorhead being confessedly the *bona fide* holders for full value of such of the paper in suit as was originally held by them respectively, the said former holders had the right to sue and recover from any of the parties to the paper; and any one purchasing the paper from said original holders would succeed to all their right.

This point is affirmed.

5. That the motives which may have actuated McClurkan in the purchase of the paper in suit are wholly immaterial.

This point is affirmed.

6. That even if the jury should believe from the evidence that the plaintiff purchased the paper in suit, or part of the same, shortly before maturity, from the holders thereof, at the instance and request of Dr. David Hostetter, it is an immaterial circumstance and will not defeat a recovery in these actions.

This point is affirmed.

7. That if the alleged agreement between Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., and Dr. David Hostetter, whereby they were severally to take up one hundred thousand dollars of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, was entered into by said named parties, and the arrangement was as testified by William Frew, said agreement was not binding upon the holders of paper now in suit.

This point is affirmed.

8. That in respect to the notes purchased from the Mechanics Bank, William Holmes and John Moorhead, the plaintiff stands in the shoes of said former holders of the paper and has all their rights.

Answer to plaintiff's *eighth* point:

This point is affirmed, unless the jury should find that the notes in controversy were purchased with the funds of "The Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company," or with the private funds of Dr. David Hostetter, he simply handing them to the plaintiff for this purpose and not as a loan, thus making him merely his agent to buy the notes for him—Hostetter—and not his debtor for money loaned to buy the notes for himself, McClurkan, and McClurkan, Trustee of the Fort Pitt Banking Company.

If the jury should so find, then the point is refused, for we instruct you that neither out of the partnership funds, that is the funds of "The Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company," nor out of the private funds of Dr. David Hostetter, simply handed to McClurkan to lift for him, (Hostetter,) and not as a loan to McClurkan to lift them for himself, (McClurkan,) could these notes have been lifted and a recovery had thereon against these defendants?

9. That as the alleged agreement between Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co. and Dr. Hostetter, mentioned in the previous points, was not binding upon the Mechanics' Bank, William Holmes and John Moorhead, neither is it binding upon the plaintiff, McClurkan, even though he may have had notice thereof before he purchased the paper, and said agreement can not be set up as a defence to these actions.

This point is affirmed.

10. That as it appears from the uncontradicted evidence on both sides that neither Lockhart & Frew nor Byers & Co. have performed that part of the alleged agreement whereby said firms were each to take up $100,000 of the paper, the plaintiff, Samuel McClurkan, even though other defaults, failed to take up the $10,000 Moorhead note in suit, and the latter named firm refused to take up any of their portion of paper under said agreement, and suffered Hostetter to be sued thereon and judgment to be recovered against him for $50,000—the defendants can not, under the foregoing facts, set up said alleged agreement as a defense to these actions, even had it otherwise been available to them.

This point is affirmed.

11. That it is immaterial to the issues in the present cases whether or not Dr. David Hostetter had authority to dispose of or discount the four $50,000 notes referred to by the witnesses.

This point is affirmed. It was and is wholly immaterial what were his motives in doing as he did.

12. That upon the whole evidence in the case, the verdict in the several actions should be for the plaintiffs for the amount of the notes in said several suits, with protest fees and interest.

This point is refused. We leave it for the jury to say, under all the testimony in the cause, controlled as you are bound to be by the various points as already presented and referred to and our general charge, whether or not the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict.

DEFENDANTS POINTS.

The defendants' counsel request the Court to charge the jury.

1. That, it appearing for the evidence that the so-called Fort Pitt Banking Company is an association of individuals, which, without the warrant of a charter, but under the guise of a corporate organization, claims to exercise banking privileges, such as discounting notes and bills of exchange, and receiving deposits, under association, is illegal and an usurpation upon the Commonwealth, and cannot be permitted to recover upon notes which have come into its possession in the exercise of such pretended privileges.

This point is refused.

2. That if the jury find from the evidence that Dr. Hostetter had agreed, upon a sufficient consideration, with the defendants, to lift the notes in suit (except the Moorhead note), and that these defendants, or either, with the implied or express understanding that he was to use the said paper against the other members of the company to which Dr. David Hostetter belonged, in such manner as to give to said Hostetter, by said contrivance, an undue advantage over the defendants, and the said plaintiff had no interest of a pecuniary character other than such as he might acquire by such collusive service to said Dr. David Hostetter, that the transaction on the part of the plaintiff was fraudulent and his action cannot be maintained without a perversion of justice.

This point, without qualification attached to defendants' ninth point just read, is affirmed as of course, for it is a self evident proposition commending itself alike to layman and lawyer that no one could recover upon paper in which he had no interest. I confess, after frequent readings of the point, I am unable to discover what is intended by the very peculiar expression "interest of a pecuniary character other than such as he might acquire by such collusive services." It suggests itself to me as a meaningless expression and a manifest contradiction of terms. I can not conceive how any one could acquire any "interest," much less a "pecuniary" one by "such" or any other kind of "collusive service."

As to the moral suggestion in the closing lines of the point that such a condition of things "could not be maintained without a manifold perversion of justice," I may be so, although I am free to admit I cannot, after careful reflection, wholly, indeed at all, comprehend it. Assuming, however, the undoubted excellence of the morals which it suggests, we may dismiss it as an ethical question, which has nothing whatever to do with the case.

This is a case at law, to be tried by dry legal rules, and I shall be more than satisfied, if, during the long and tedious hearing, I have committed no errors for which I will suffer reversal at the hand of my superiors in a court of law; and will assume the risk of reversal at the bar of a court of last resort in morals.

13. That if the jury believe, from all the evidence in the case that David Hostetter, by any means, procured the plaintiff to become the purchaser of the paper on which this suit is brought, with the understanding that the plaintiff was to bring and prosecute the suit or suits in such manner as to benefit the said David Hostetter, and injure the defendants by giving him an undue advantage over them, and the said plaintiff understood and acquiesced in the purpose of the contract between the said Hostetter and the plaintiff was fraudulent as to the defendants and plaintiff cannot recover.

This point is refused.

12. That there being no evidence in the case that Lockhart & Frew, or Byers & Co., agreed that Dr. Hostetter should use the four $50,000 notes as collateral security, or should fill them up about a year after they were made, without the consent of said drawers, the use so made of the same by plaintiff and Dr. Hostetter was illegal and improper.

This point is refused.

We have thus, Gentlemen of the Jury, to the best of our ability, and with a full appreciation of the duty and labor which is involved, answered all of the various points presented to us by the learned counsel upon either side.

From these answers you will have discovered, and we so now in a word instruct you, that there is in all this case but a single issue of fact for you to pass upon, and it is this; "Whose money paid for, and as a consequence, who is the owner of these notes in suit?" This is the only question in the whole case. It is not who went to Philadelphia in December, 1869, to raise money or who did not. It is not whether it was Alexander Nimick or Joseph Fleming who accompanied Dr. Hostetter to Philadelphia to negotiate a loan. It is not how much money was then realized or was not. It is not whether Dr. Hostetter promised to return them and these four fifty thousand dollar notes, or did not. It is not whether he subsequently had them improperly discounted or not by the Fort Pitt Banking Company. It is not whether the proceeds were passed to his credit or not. It is not what was the character of the exact and true agreement admittedly entered into or on about Debember 1, 1870, by which each of the three parties now before us, in the persons of Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., and Dr. Hostetter agreed each to lift one hundred thousand dollars of paper then and there specified. It is not whether this agreement was violated, and if so, when, where and by whom. It is not whether Samuel McClurkan received his bank account one or thirty thousand dollars, or any other amount, or whether he properly or improperly used the check or checks of the Citizens Insurance Company in so doing. It is not whether the check or checks so used by him were properly signed or countersigned by D. C. Hultz or by any one properly authorized to do so. It is not who of these worthy gentlemen got off or who did not, or who is yet to get off, or who not. It is not who of them raised the most money used, issued the most paper, and put up the greatest amount of bonds as collaterals, or who did not. These are the almost innumerable multiform, other questions that have arisen during the protracted trial of this cause, and have been discussed by the learned counsel in your hearing. The question, and only question is, whose money bought the paper in suit, and as a corollary from this, who is the owner, or rather was, at the time of the imprentation of the writ in, and the institution of these several suits.

To determine this question, and only to determine it, and discover its true answer will you consider these various questions of fact otherwise learned counsel in your hearing. The question, and only question is, whose money bought the paper in suit, and as a corollary from this, who is the owner, or rather was, at the time of the imprentation of the writ in, and the institution of these several suits.

To determine this question, and only to determine it, and discover its true answer will you consider these various questions of fact otherwise learned counsel in your hearing. The question, and only question is, whose money bought the paper in suit, and as a corollary from this, who is the owner, or rather was, at the time of the imprentation of the writ in, and the institution of these several suits.

If they have, and to your satisfaction, you will so say and no more by rendering a verdict for the defendants. If they have not, you will render a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of debt and interest claimed by them.

Gentlemen of the Jury, the case is now committed into your charge, and you will render such a verdict as is warranted under the law and all the testimony which has been submitted to you.

THE JURY OUT.

The charge, as thus given, elicited commendation from the counsel on both sides and from the members of the Bar generally who heard it; while the interesting information it contained in relation to commercial paper especially attracted the attention of a large number of our leading bulsiness men who were in attendance when it was delivered.

At the conclusion the jury retired, and in about two hours agreed upon a verdict which was sealed, as Court had adjourned. The rumor was that the plaintiff was successful, but the fact will not be known until this morning.

BREVITIES.

AN Iowan drowned in six inches of water.

GEORGE SAND has become a devout Catholic.

TEXAS has yielded up the bones of a supposed mastodon.

LAURA FAIR has written a sympathetic letter to Mrs. Wharton.

THE Marquise de Chambord is a granddaughter of Lafayette.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS, regular meeting, on Monday afternoon next.

PROF. GUENTHER proposes giving a concert at Library Hall on the 15th proximo.

THE 14TH COMMITTEE of Pittsburgh Councils will meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A WISCONSIN editor spedks of a wind which "just sat down on its hind legs and howled."

BUENOS AYRES monkeys suffer from the genuine yellow fever, and Darwinists are delighted.

THE Marquis of Miraflores, who headed a Spanish Cabinet in the year 1863, died recently.

THE oldest newspaper in the world is the Imperial *Gazette*, published in Pekin and printed on silk.

THERE seems to be a disposition in this end of the State to weed out some corrupt rings *Raton* branch.

IN Washington there is advertised for sale the "bedstead and bedding on which President Lincoln died."

MRS. D. P. BOWERS will commence an engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House on the 1st of April.

"SPIT CURLS" are coming into fashion, again. They are to be henceforth known as "Pomeranian ringlets."

ABUSING one's relations in the bosom of one's family is said to be one of the sweetest of domestic privileges.

A FAITHFUL hen was recently found frozen to death in her nest, at Bangor, with ten eggs yet warm beneath her.

THE 21st anniversary of the George S. Morris Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was celebrated at Lafayette Hall last evening.

A NEW style of pocket-book for ladies has a small glass inside, an almanac, and an ivory tablet for a memorandum.

AT a recent fire in Memphis one of the steam fire engines got into too close quarters with the fire, and was nearly detroyed.

H. G. WARNS farmers that they should "eye" their potatoes carefully nowadays, as a great many tramps are starting off on their spring tour.

A FOOLISH Connecticut rat tried to lick something from a hatchet during the late cold weather, and freezing to the steel, perished in the attempt.

A RESIDENT of Boston boasts of possessing two ears of corn which he stole from Daniel Webster's field on the day the great statesman was buried.

AN election for directors of the new blast furnace at Steubenville, was held on Wednesday. The contest was animated, there being no less than forty-five candidates.

A LADY in Louisville, Ky., who paid seventy-five dollars to have her face enamelled to attend a ball, has since paid three hundred dollars to the doctors for saving her life.

A MAN who arrived at Boston by one of the European steamers on Thursday of last week, was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction for vagraney on the following day.

THE roof of a small cigar store on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, near Washington avenue, caught fire yesterday afternoon from sparks, but was extinguished before much damage had resulted.

JACOB WALBERT has applied for a divorce from Agnes Walbert nee Ellinger, whom he charges with deserting the domestic hearthstone for the past eighteen months. The Court will hear the application on the first Saturday in April.

THE little daughter of Wm. Walton, who was run over by a wagon driven by a man named Mouse on Monday last, is now in a fair way for recovery. Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday held Mouse in $1,000 bail for a hearing next Thursday.

THE mortal remains of Aaron Burr lie in the graveyard at Princeton, N. J., where, a few days ago, a handsome marble was erected by stealth and at night, by whom it is unknown, but other unknown persons have mutilated the shaft.

AN alarm of fire was sounded yesterday morning from box 31, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue, the occasion of which was a slight fire in the house occupied by Mrs. Loughry, No. 37 Seventh avenue. The flames were confined to the kitchen, and the damage is slight.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the "Queen of the Tiggs stage," will give one of her Shakspertian readings in Library Hall on Monday evening, April 1st. In the west and east, alike, she is as much extolled in these entertainments as she was when she first created the hue and cry.

THE contract for building the new schoolhouse for South Pittsburgh has been awarded to Messrs. McCain & Forrester, of Allegheny, for $26,400. There were ten bids, the highest of which was $33,958.34. The contractors agree to have the building completed by the first of March, 1873.

THE small-pox has become epidemic in Altoona. A letter was received by Dr. Rankin, of Allegheny, yesterday from a number of the physicians asking for information regarding the Hospital established in Allegheny, its mode of management, &c., &c. The necessary information was forwarded.

KALLIPACHA, a Turkish nabob, is cutting a wide swath in Vienna society at present. On receiving a few days ago at an expense of $40,000, at which, among other things, numbers of cold pheasants were served, the eyes of which were picked out by the assiduous servants, placed on the ladies' napkins, and found to be emeralds.

Dr. Doyle hoped that the Police Committee would recommend an increase of the police force, as the people desired more protection in this direction.

The fixing of the tax mileage was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Council then passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ramsey, clerk of the last year, for his efficiency, and adjourned.

Birmingham Letter List—March 22, 1872.

Brown, J	Eppelein C W	Nightingale Wm
Boyle Anny	Hutton Lizzie	Smith W F
Bixse S Mrs	Healey M	Sitman N
Bowar Mary	Hurley J	Staley Annie
Blaney Wm	Hughes John	Scott G B
Barcroft Wm	Hultz W S	Sheppard E
Cross Wm	Klinesmith Chas	Thomas W
Carney Bernard	Kronk J F	Taylor G A
Comer Jacob	Morgan Samuel	Taylor David